The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1876. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HOTEL.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL!

NEW YORK.

RATES REDUCED TO $3.50 PER DAY.

Notwithstanding this material reduction the proprietors pledge themselves to fully maintain its unequaled reputation in every particular.

S. HAWK & CO., Proprietors.

COAL.

J. L. HATHAWAY, Coal Dealer,

MAIN OFFICE AND DOCK:

Cor. Market and Randolph-sts.

Office and Dock, No. 1 North Market-st.
Office and Dock, No. 267 Archer-av.
Office and Yard, No. 711 West Lake-st.
Branch Office, No. 148 LaSalle-st.

Anthracite and Blossburg Coal constantly on hand.
Also dry Traverse Beech and Maple Wood.

Orders from city or country will receive prompt attention.

Coal by the car-load at market rates.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

R T M R T M

All the World Take Notice!

We are making the largest reductions ever given from the usual price of first-class pianos and organs.

Any person residing between the North and the South Pole who will send us their address will receive free of cost a descriptive catalogue, so that they may buy of us their

PIANOS FOR CHRISTMAS.

Fine rosewood cases, carved legs, splendid tone; prices $250 to $300, terms $25 cash and $15 monthly, or $50 cash and $10 monthly; prices $300 to $400, terms $50 cash and $25 monthly; prices $500 to $600, terms $100 cash and $50 monthly.

ORGANS FOR CHRISTMAS.

Fine new style cases, sweetest quality of tone, $100 to $150, $200 to $250; terms $25 cash and $10 monthly. Quarterly payments on pianos or organs received if desired. Old instruments taken in exchange.

Anything to make trade lively.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Van Buren-st.

R T M R T M

FURS.

THE CANADA Fur Manufacturing Co.

Madison-st., N. W. Cor. Franklin,

Is offering at Manufacturers' cost prices.

125 Seal and Mink Sacques.
1,500 Nova Scotia Mink and Shetland Seal Sets.
200 Gents' Seal Caps, finest quality.
2,500 Alaska Mink Sets.
1,200 French Lynx Sets.
3,000 Buffalo, Wolf, and Raccoon Robes, &c., &c.

Any article made to order at shortest notice.

BEAK & BUCHER.

FURS *Mink and Sealskin Sacques. Furs of every description. Best goods. Lowest prices at*
J. S. BARNES & CO., 70 Madison-st.

RELIGIOUS.

MOODY AND SANKEY
AT THE
GREAT TABERNACLE!
LAST TWO WEEKS.

Preaching by Mr. Moody, singing by Mr. Sankey, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights at 8 o'clock; Bible reading by Mr. Moody, singing by Mr. Sankey, at Farwell Hall Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Noonday meeting at Farwell Hall conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday at 12 o'clock. Friday noonday meeting at the Tabernacle.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Stockholders' Meeting.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Nov. 17, 1876.

NOTICE—A meeting of Stockholders in this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Monday, Dec. 11, 1876, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of laying before stockholders the action of the Directors in acquiring St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad, and for such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
AMOS T. HALL, Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of said Bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1877, between the hours of 3 and 4 p. m.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.
Chicago, Dec. 5, 1876.

NOTIONS.

WHOLESALE STOCK OF NOTIONS

and Ladies' Furnishing Goods to be closed out at retail.

We offer at retail at a great sacrifice a large stock of Zephyrs, Wool Goods, Canvas, Patterns, Corsets, Neckties, Ruchings, Collars and Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Hamburgs, etc.
Extra inducements to dealers.
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, Wabash and Monroe.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Dyhrenfurth Business College.

For nearly twenty years, Mr. DYHRENFURTH, the President and founder of this College, has devoted all his time and energies to its management and the improvement of its system of instruction. With what success he has labored is well known to the business community. The College is under his immediate direction, and by him chiefly the instruction is given, as it always has been. An evening class has been opened at his home on the West Side.

WINTER RESORTS.

ST. AUGUSTINE HOTEL.

Seventh season opens Dec. 1. This Hotel is now the largest and best appointed in Florida. Dining-room seats 400. Gas, Electric Annunciator, Bath-rooms, Telegraph Office, etc., etc. Address, for rooms,
E. E. VAILL, Proprietor.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Downer & Pope is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. A. F. Downer will continue the commission business and settle all outstanding claims.
A. F. DOWNER.
F. C. POPE.
Dec. 5, 1876.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

APPROPRIATE AND USEFUL
Holiday Presents
AT
MANDEL BROTHERS.
121 & 123 State-st.
Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

Great Inducements
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

CLOAKS.

500 Cloaks at $4.50, $5.50, $6, and $7, extraordinary bargains.
800 Ladies' Cloaks at $8 and $10, formerly $12 and $15.
500 Rich Beaver Cloaks, fur trimmed, $12, formerly $20; unprecedented bargain.
1,000 Rich Imported Cloaks, at one-third less than cost.

JUST RECEIVED,

100 extra-long Matlasse plain and rough Beaver Cloaks at $20, upwards.

SHAWLS

Rich Shawls at $4.50, worth $7.
500 All-Wool Beaver Shawls, heavy tassel fringe, extra size, $5; worth $8.

DRESS GOODS.

10 cases Snowflake Cloth, 12½c; worth 25c.
500 pcs beautiful plain Dress Goods, 20c, 25c, 30c.
250 pcs Imperial Serges, very desirable, 25c; a bargain.
460 pcs All-Wool Serges, in plain cloth colors, 45c; worth 75c.
360 pcs French Cashmeres in every shade, Including Seal Brown, Navy Blue, Myrtle, Hunter's Green, at 75c per yd, worth $1.00.
Also a full line of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Scarfs, Laces, Ties, &c., Corsets, and Ladies' Underwear,

Specially purchased for the Holiday Season at extremely low prices.

KID GLOVES

Just received, per steamer, 1,000 dozen of the justly celebrated ANGELA KID GLOVES, warranted genuine Kid, at $1, and retailed all over the U. S. at $1.85.

Also the celebrated COURVOISIER KID GLOVE, in all the fashionable shades, at popular prices.

NOTICE.—Articles bought for Holiday Presents, not suiting, will be cheerfully exchanged for other goods.

121 & 123 State-st.

TO RENT.

Desirable Offices TO RENT
IN THE
TRIBUNE BUILDING.
INQUIRE OF
WILLIAM C. DOW.
Room 8 TRIBUNE BUILDING

ART SALE.

Art Sale!
TO-NIGHT,
At 212 Wabash-av.
DRURY'S
Paintings will be sold without reserve.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT

In sums of $15,000 and upward on choice inside real estate. Smaller sums at 8 per cent.
JOHN H. AVERY & CO., 159 LaSalle-st.

7 PER CENT.

Choice loans on choice business property at SEVEN; $3,000 at 8; $2,000 and $1,000 at 9.
SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY AT LOW RATES

To loan on Warehouse Receipts for Grain and Provisions, on City Certificates and Vouchers, on Rents and Mortgages.
LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
Bank Chamber of Commerce.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Worster Hams.

We are prepared to fill orders for this celebrated cure of Hams.
ASA WORSTER & CO.,
786 State-st.

THE BROOKLYN HORROR

Need not be repeated if scenery and decorations are rendered incombustible by my inexpensive chemical process. Address Q 56, Tribune office.

APPLES.

5,000 BARRELS
Winter Apples,
$1.50 PER BARREL.
ROSS, WOODS & CO., 6 & 8 State-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

As the uncertainty as to the result of the Presidential Election has somewhat delayed the purchase of Holiday Goods, thereby shortening the season, we have decided to make such substantial reduction from our regular prices, through our entire stock, as shall induce an early examination and selection, and enable us to give our customers such opportunities for the purchase of just the article wanted as they may be unable to find a few days before Christmas, when the great number of buyers prevents our giving such attention to each one as we would like to give.

Our stock of Diamonds, Swiss Watches, French Clocks, Bronzes, Antique Brass Goods, Opera Glasses, and Fine Fancy Goods is unusually large and choice, and the goods have been made for us and imported expressly for our fine retail trade.

In American Watches of the best makes and latest movements, Stone, Cameo, Coral, and Fine Gold Jewelry of novel designs, we offer a stock unequaled in the West, and not excelled in this country. Our stock of the celebrated Gorham Sterling Silver Ware includes everything from a Napkin Ring to a full Dinner or Tea Set. We call especial attention to our Ice Cream Sets, Salad Dishes and Forks, Berry Dishes and Spoons, Tete-a-Tete Sets, and Dessert Sets, and large combinations of Spoons and Forks, in cases and trunks, designed expressly for Anniversary, Wedding and Holiday Presents.

It is our intention to sell a better article for the same amount of money than any other house in our line in the West.

N. Matson & Co.,
State & Monroe-sts.,
OPPOSITE PALMER HOUSE.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
DON'T FAIL
TO VISIT 106 MADISON STREET
STEIN'S DOLLAR STORE

TOYS AND DOLLS,

Fancy Goods, Brackets, Frames, Vases, Jewelry, etc., in fact over 100,000 suitable and seasonable presents at $1 each. We also have departments of above goods of the finest manufacture. Exposition $1 Bazaar.

LEVY BROS.,
109 STATE-ST. AND 205 WEST MADISON-ST.

N. B. Goods sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States, with privilege of examining before taking same.

BUY USEFUL PRESENTS FOR
YOUR BOYS.
CALL AND SEE THE
EUREKA LATHES,

With or without Scroll-Saw attachment. Also the EUREKA SCHOOL SAWS. For sale wholesale and retail by
E. HAMILTON HUNT,
69 Lake-st (up-stairs).
Call early so as to have them in good time for Christmas.

BUY HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT
STEIN'S DOLLAR STORE
106 Madison-st.

ART GALLERY.

BRAND'S

Magnificent Art Gallery and Studios are the centres of attraction for those looking for exquisite things in Photographic Art for presents. Nothing can be more durable and appropriate. Fine Portraits, and Rich and Rare Art Goods a specialty. SITTINGS BY APPOINTMENT. Studios and Gallery, Wabash-av., 210 and 212.
E. L. BRAND.

OLD PAPERS.

OLD PAPERS
FOR SALE, AT
75 cts. per Hundred.
Apply at Tribune Counting Room.

SAVED.

That Which Seemed to Be Lost One Month Ago To-Night.

Hayes, 185; Tilden, 184—Hayes Elected Unless Counted Out.

Florida Brings Up the Rear with Her Four Electoral Votes.

All the Republican Electoral Colleges Have Voted for Hayes.

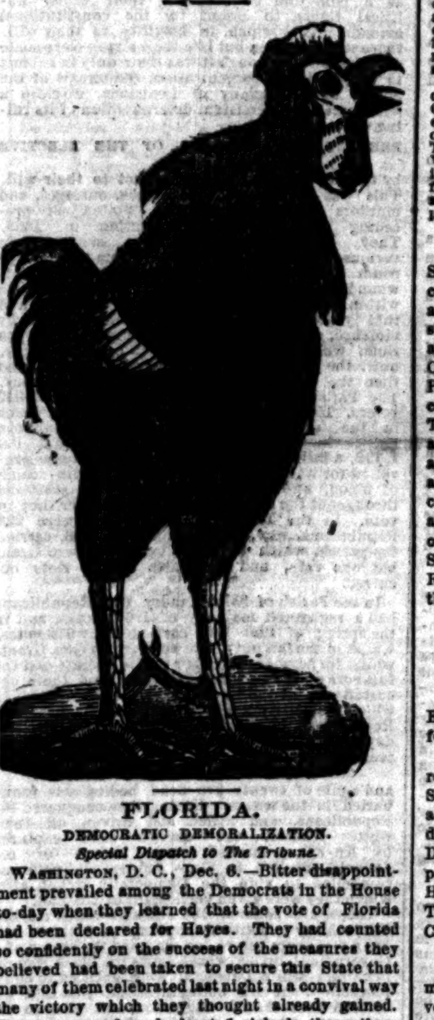
Outcropping in Oregon of the Conspiracy to Count In Tilden.

The Democratic Governor Attempts to Defeat the Popular Will

By Issuing a Certificate to a Tilden Elector Who Was Not Elected.

Menacing Aspect of Affairs in South Carolina and Louisiana.

We've Got 'Em, and Are Bound to Have Our Crow Anyhow—Here It Is:



FLORIDA.

DEMOCRATIC DEMORALIZATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—Bitter disappointment prevailed among the Democrats in the House to-day when they learned that the vote of Florida had been declared for Hayes. They had counted so confidently on the success of the measures they believed had been taken to secure this State that many of them celebrated last night in a convival way the victory which they thought already gained. The news, confirmed about 1 o'clock, threw them into a state of great excitement. They gathered in groups about their leaders, and for over an hour discussed the situation among themselves in a way that was anything but calm or wise. Many threatening remarks were made. One member, for example, said that "there was nothing now for the Demo to do but to buy muskets." Mr. Morrison, while in New Orleans, predicted to Gen. Garfield that the people would be

CUTTING EACH OTHERS' THROATS

within a hundred days, and to-day he walked over to Garfield's seat, and, after asking if he had signed the Louisiana report, said, "You remember the prediction I made in New Orleans?" Garfield said that he did, but that he hoped that he (Morrison) had changed his mind by this time. "On the contrary," said Morrison, "I repeat my prediction and believe it more firmly than ever."

This conversation was not intended to be private, for it was in a tone so loud that a number of Republicans sitting near heard it.

The reported concurrence of Clocke, Democratic member of the Returning Board in Florida, with the Republicans in the material points of their report, has surprised and badly demoralized the Democrats, and they admit that if it proves true that the Democratic members of the Board really voted with the Republicans it must virtually take Florida out of the contest.

TWO SETS OF ELECTORS.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 6.—A special from Tallahassee says the testimony and argument being closed at 11 o'clock Monday, the Board commenced canvassing the returns in secret session. At 10 o'clock Tuesday morning it was rumored that the Republicans had carried the State, and shortly after a squad of United States troops, under a commissioned officer, was stationed in the Capital grounds.

At 2 o'clock this morning the Board adjourned, and announced the Hayes Electors elected by 946 majority. These returns defeat Drew by 24 votes, but will leave the Democrats a majority of five on joint ballot in the Legislature.

Col. Cocke refused to sign the certificate of the Hayes Electors, and entered a protest against the action of the other two members of the Board. He then issued certificates of election to the Democratic Electors, who met and cast their vote for Tilden, relying on the people and Congress to sustain their action. There is much suppressed indignation among the people, though there are no indications of violence.

DEMOCRATIC PROTEST.

The Democrats issue the following address to-day.

To the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Washington, D. C., to the House of Representatives: The undersigned, who came hither to be present at a fair count of the votes cast by the people of Florida, have the grief to be witnesses of the counting out of the Tilden Electors chosen, and the country in of the Hayes Electors rejected at the polls. We have witnessed the consummation of a deliberate and preconcerted scheme of fraud. The scheme, first contrived at the ballot-boxes throughout the State, having fallen short of success, was then continued and promoted by several county Canvassing Boards, and was yesterday supplemented and finished by the Radical majority of the State Board of Canvassers at Tallahassee. It is manifest to every intelligent observer here, first, that upon the face of the county returns the Tilden Electors had a majority of all the votes cast. Second, that the Tilden Electors had this majority over and above the Radical count after it had been swollen by many hundred illegal votes, through local frauds and false returns. Third, that the majority declared for the Hayes Electors is a fictitious, false, and fraudulent majority, which the two Radical State Canvassers manufactured by throwing out whole Democratic precincts, and counting in open disregard of the facts, and with flagrant violation of law. They did not even keep to the shrewder path blazed out for them by their legal advisers from the North, and along their devious track the marks of premeditation, the footprints of a shameless purpose are unconcealed.

The Democratic Electors, receiving their certificates of the true result from the Attorney-General, a member of the Board of Canvassers met to-day and cast their votes for Tilden and Hendricks. The Radical Electors, fortified with the false certificates of Gov. Stearns met to-day and cast their votes for Hayes and Wheeler. It is for the Congress to judge and determine whether this assault upon the rights and liberties of freemen, thus far prosecuted under cover of the arms and the authority of the Federal Administration, shall be crowned at the Capital with success. Familiar with the history of carpet-bag corruption and misgovernment, we yet needed a visit to Florida to convince us of the distress that rules. It has subverted her social order; it has plunged her people to the point of impoverishment; it has abolished the usual contentions of political parties, and arrested the progress of her two races in self-government. In truth, the late struggle at the polls was not between Democrats and Republicans; it was between a hapless race, misguided by a few knavish adventurers, and even converted felons, who call themselves Republicans, and a gentle, long-suffering people whose patience has permitted their oppressors to live. The Republican party, as we know it at the North, has no existence in Florida, unless, indeed, it shall confess a fellowship with those abusing her livery by seeking profit through their crime.

GEORGE W. BIDDLE, Pennsylvania.
JOSEPH E. BROWN, Georgia.
LEVERETT SALTENSTALL, Massachusetts.
DAVID W. SELLERS, Pennsylvania.
MALCOM HAY, Pennsylvania.
JOHN R. READ, Pennsylvania.
SAMUEL G. THOMPSON, Pennsylvania.
GEORGE W. GUTHRIE, Pennsylvania.
P. M. B. YOUNG, Georgia.
PERRY H. SMITH, Illinois.
C. GIBSON, Missouri.
MANTON MARBLE, New York.

OREGON.

THE BASE ATTEMPT TO SMUGGLE IN AN ELECTOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Accounts as yet received here concerning the Electoral vote of Oregon are conflicting. The *Daily Stock Exchange Extra* this evening prints the following:

PORTLAND, Dec. 6.—Gov. Grover to-day issued certificates to two Hayes Electors and one Tilden Elector—Cronin. The two Hayes Electors declined to meet with Cronin, whereupon the latter, who held all three certificates, appointed two Republicans to act in their places. The two whom he appointed met with him, received their certificates, and then all voted for President, two for Hayes, and Cronin for Tilden.

The *Bulletin* has the following special from Portland:

A dispatch from Salem says the Secretary of State has given Cronin, the Democratic Elector having the highest number of votes, the certificate. The two Republican Electors refused to act with him, and assembled and supplied the vacancy. The Republicans voted for Hayes. Cronin appointed two Democrats to act with him, and cast the vote of the State for Tilden.

The *Post* special from Salem says:

At noon to-day the Secretary of State delivered to E. A. Cronin, Democratic candidate for Elector, contesting the seat of J. W. Watts, Postmaster, the certificate of appointment of Elector, which is evidence that Gov. Grover has ousted Watts. The six Electoral candidates then assembled in the Committee-rooms of the Senate Chamber. After half an hour one of the Republican Electors, W. H. Odell, came out and went to the office of the Secretary of State to demand a certified copy of the certificate, for it seems the certificate included the names of E. A. Cronin, Democrat, and W. H. Odell, and J. C. Cartwright, Republicans, and, as the latter demanded to see and hold the certificate and Cronin refused to let them have it, nothing could be done. About this time Cronin left the room where the Electors were assembled, and took a stroll around town.

LATER.—The story further goes that, when the Electors were met, Odell and Cartwright refused to act with Cronin, whereupon Cronin declared a vacancy and elected J. N. T. Miller and H. Parker to fill the places of Electors, and a vote being taken, Cronin voted for Tilden and Hendricks and the two others for Hayes and Wheeler. Cartwright and Odell first accepted the resignation of the Elector Watts, and then elected him to fill the vacancy, and cast the vote of the State for Hayes and Wheeler. There is great excitement. The Republicans are indignant at the Governor's action.

LATER ADVICES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Later advices from Salem confirm the report that the Governor issued certificates to Odell and Cartwright, Republicans, and Cronin, Democrat. The latter declined to show his authority at the meeting of the Electors, and the Republicans refused to recognize him. Cronin then elected J. N. T. Miller and John Parker Republican Electors, and proceeded to cast the vote, two for Hayes and one for Tilden. The Republicans organized, Watts resigned, was at once re-elected, and three votes cast for Hayes and Wheeler, which, with their sworn statement and copies of the abstract of votes cast in the State certified to by the Secretary of State, were sealed and sent on. Intense excitement prevails. An outbreak is expected by many, who went to the State-House prepared for any emergency. The Republicans are holding an indignation meeting this evening.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE ELECTORS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 6.—The Presidential Electors have just cast the vote of South Carolina for Hayes and Wheeler, and adjourned sine die.

THE SUPREME COURT

rendered its judgment in the case of the rival Speakers. It threw Mr. Mackey out of Court as a private citizen, against whom the writ of mandamus could not issue, and acknowledged Wallace, Democrat, as the constitutional Speaker. The apprehension now is that the Democrats will seize the House by force, as they have sixty-three members. The Republican House is in secret session in the Capitol. Troops are still on duty in the House.

To the Western Associated Press.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 6.—Democratic Electors met at 12 m., and, after a long session, cast the vote of the State for Tilden and Hendricks, and entered a protest in the mandamus case against the Secretary of State, Hoyne, compelling him not to deliver the election-returns to Speaker Mackey, as the Supreme Court decided.

The Mackey House passed the bill to a third reading allowing the Governor to be sworn in by any officer qualified to administer an oath. The law requires the Chief Justice to perform that duty.

The Democratic House is in session at Carolina Hall. After swearing-in the sixty-third member, who deserted the Mackey House, giving them a constitutional quorum, they appointed a Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which was referred the legality of the election in the Counties of Edgefield and Laurens.

Adjourned.

The Supreme Court has decided the Democratic House to be the legal House of Representatives, and will issue a mandamus compelling the Secretary of State to turn over the returns for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor to Speaker Wallace.

HAMPTON'S SENTIMENTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Wade Hampton, in his speech in Columbia last night, said to the people: "I am supported by the property-owners of the State and by good men of all classes. Two months ago I said I would submit my claims before the people of South Carolina, and if elected Governor, that, by the Eternal God, I would have my place; since when, in spite of frauds and falsehoods, all the powers of the State Government and the bayonets of President Grant, I have been, by 75,000 white men and 17,000 colored men, chosen to be Governor of the State of South Carolina, and Governor I will be. The ballot-box has announced the verdict of the people, and I will be their Governor or they shall have a military Government."

DESPERATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—A dispatch was received here to-day from an authentic source from Columbia, stating that one of the Electors of that State, a colored man, had been offered $50,000, of which $10,000 was to be paid in cash, in case he would sell his vote to Tilden. This report receives a remarkable confirmation from a dispatch from New York to a prominent Republican here, in which it says that telegrams went over the wires this morning to a leading Democrat in that city, which gave rise to the belief that an attempt was to be made to buy one of the South Carolina Electors. This matter, no doubt, will be fully investigated at Columbia, and, if the report turns out to be true, it will be a startling evidence of the desperate means resorted to by the Democrats to capture the Presidency.

LOUISIANA.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 6.—The eight Electoral votes of Louisiana were, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, cast for Hayes and Wheeler. The Electoral College met at the Capitol at 12 o'clock and organized, but, owing to the absence of Messrs. Brewster and Levissee, took a recess until 4 o'clock to fill the vacancy according to law occasioned by the absence of these Electors. At 4 o'clock the College met again, and Messrs. Brewster and Levissee were elected to fill their own vacancies, and the eight votes were cast for Hayes and Wheeler. The absence of Messrs. Brewster and Levissee at 12 o'clock may perhaps be regarded as fortunate, as the vacancy thus occasioned obviates any difficulty in relation to the claim that these gentlemen were Federal officeholders when elected, and were thus ineligible. These gentlemen, some time since, both resigned, and, when re-elected to-day, held no office of any kind.

A TREASONABLE FARCE.

Col. McEnery very kindly gave certificates of election this forenoon to the late candidates of the Democratic party for Presidential Electors, and these gentlemen met in the hall of the House of Representatives and proceeded to ballot for President. On the first ballot the leading Democratic instinct showed itself strong in death. A count of the votes showed that 9 votes had been cast for Tilden for President, when the State is entitled to but 8. Another ballot was then taken, and but 8 votes were cast for Tilden and Hendricks.

ANOTHER CIRCUMSTANCE

is that these gentlemen holding certificates from Col. McEnery, pretending to be Governor, were only enabled to obtain the hall of the House through the aid of the Sergeant-at-Arms, who has charge of the room, and who was indebted to the Wheeler adjustment for his position, which adjustment, it was supposed, had put an end to McEnery's pretensions.

THE CALM WHICH PRECEDES THE STORM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—There are no outward manifestations of excitement here now, but there is going to be plenty of trouble before there will be absolute peace. The Democrats publicly and privately declare that they are going to inaugurate Nicholls as Governor next January any how, and that he will be Governor. The sudden emerging of John McEnery from the obscurity into which he had fallen at the time of the adoption of the Wheeler adjustment, and his appearance in the role of Governor for the occasion only to commission the Tilden Electors and State officers, and act as Democratic figurehead generally, causes little comment. The ridiculousness of the pretension does not seem to be fully appreciated here. It is not likely that Col. McEnery will press his Gubernatorial claims just at present, nor do anything further than act as a stepping-stone to give color to the contest which the Democratic claimants intend to make. Next year we will probably have the old war right over again of two State Governments and two Legislatures.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The returns for members of the Legislature and State Senators, as certified by the Returning Board, will be published in the *Republican*, the official journal, to-morrow morning. The House will be constituted as follows: Republicans, 73; Democrats, 44. No returns were made from the Parishes of Grant or East Feliciana. These two parishes are entitled to three Representatives, which would make the full complement 120—the entire representation in the House. Of the Senate, 8 Republicans and 9 Democrats hold over. There are returned 11 Republicans and 8 Democrats. The Senate will thus stand, 19 Republicans and 17 Democrats—total, 36. On joint ballot the vote will be: Republicans, 92; Democrats, 61; Republican majority, 31.

REPRISALS.

The witnesses who have been testifying before the Returning Board in relation to the crimes of bulldozers, and who have returned to their homes in the country, have in many instances been made to suffer for telling the truth. Since their return, some who have gone to Ouachita are having a particularly uncomfortable time,—such an one as the bulldozers of that locality only know how to make. A private letter received to-day by Mr. J. R. Hall, of that parish, who was a witness before the Board, and who has a large plantation of his own and runs three others there, shows the feeling there. The following is an extract:

> B. has been all around the colony telling that you swore to a positive lie, and that you shall not come back here, not even to see to your business. He says you was respected by everybody, and to think that you would swear to a lie against the people of this parish; that you cannot come back here and live. W. R. Hardy, they say, had better not come back here to-morrow. He has told that Hardy has sworn to enough to sink Ouachita Parish. He says no such men as Hall and Hardy can live here.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

In relation to the Congressional Committee which is now on the way here, it is proposed to divide the Committee of Fifteen into five sub-Committees of three members each—two Democrats and one Republican—to be sent into the bulldozed parishes. It is to be feared that this arrangement will operate greatly to the disadvantage of the Republicans and to truth and justice, unless a sufficient force is placed in those parishes to protect witnesses after the Committees are gone, and that is not to be expected. The majority of the Committee will have the naming of the witnesses, and the same influence which operated to make colored men vote in many instances against what they consider the interests of their race, and which led Eliza Pinkston to say that colored men killed her husband when talking to the people whom she knew had done it, will lead witnesses to temper their testimony to suit their condition and dangers. The last Committee which was down here sent a Sub-Committee to investigate the killing of King and the attempted assassination and horrible mutilation of Twitchell, and made the astounding report that they could not ascertain the object of the assassin, and in the next breath that the object was not political,—although enumerating many of Twitchell's acts as a Republican politician which had made him obnoxious to different people. It is to be expected that Mr. Morrison's committee will find that all the murders are personal and not political, although in nine cases out of ten the murdered are Republicans and the murderers Democrats.

NICHOLLS.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—Gen. Francis T. Nicholls issues an address to the people of Louisiana counselling them to pursue a policy of peace for the vindication of their rights. Speaking as the duly-elected Governor, he says:

> In the midst of events vitally and injuriously affecting your highest and most sacred rights, you have been calm, prudent, and law-abiding. The sole moving consideration with every citizen should be the good of the State and the perpetuation of republican institutions. All action based upon any other idea is unworthy of the occasion. Need I remind you that there are moments in the history of every people where the highest courage and most exalted devotion are best exemplified by a noble self-control? The final triumph of right and justice rest and depend upon allowing the results to be found out by quiet legal methods.

MISSOURI.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 6.—The Missouri Electoral College met at Jefferson City to-day. Previous to the meeting Charles H. Steifel, Republican candidate for District Elector in the Third District, submitted to Gov. Hardin a letter stating that Gen. D. M. Frost, his Democratic opponent for Elector in the Third District, was ineligible to the office because, having been a graduate of West Point and an officer in the army, he afterwards participated in the Rebellion, thus being debarred from holding office by the third section of Article 14 of the amendment to the Constitution, upon which ground Steifel claimed that he was the only eligible candidate for Elector in his district, having received the highest number of votes, and being entitled to a certificate and authorized to vote in the Electoral College. The Governor replied that he had already issued the certificate to Gen. Frost. The Electors met at 2 o'clock, except Gen. Frost and Charles H. Thornton,—the latter of the First District. Gov. Hardin suggested that the vacancies caused by their absence be filled by the election of new members. Here Mr. Steifel, the Republican claimant, arose and

CLAIMED THE RIGHT OF A SEAT

as an Elector and asked to submit the evidence of Frost's ineligibility, but Gov. Hardin decided that the matter was out of order, and the Electors then proceeded to elect Michael Heimbachen, from the First District, in place of Thornton. F. H. Shields, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, then appeared and made a lengthy speech in behalf of Steifel, claiming that he was a duly-elected Elector and that he should be allowed to sit in the College and cast his vote for Hayes and Wheeler. Mr. Shields, in behalf of the Republican party of the State, filed

A PROTEST,

which, on motion, was laid on the table, and the body proceeded to elect Legrande Atwood in the place of Gen. Frost. The vote of the Missouri Electoral College was then cast for Tilden and Hendricks, and E. V. Conway was selected as the messenger to deliver the vote in Washington. The college then adjourned. The Republicans claim that there is no State law authorizing the Electoral College to fill a vacancy caused by the ineligibility of a candidate, and, if necessary, they will bring the question before the two Houses of Congress when the Electoral vote is counted.

THE DAY.

ITS RESULTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—The Democratic Senators manifested to-day a determination not to be outdone by their colleagues at the other end of the Capitol, and indulged in some spirited sparring on the great questions now at issue. The first round was on the resolution of inquiry concerning the troops stationed at Petersburg on election-day, which the Republicans were perfectly willing to have passed. Then came the President's message on Louisiana affairs, the printing of which, with its accompanying chronicles of cruelty, the Democrats endeavored vainly to prevent. Mr. Sherman made a telling speech, making little allusion to the testimony, but vouching for the Returning Board as composed of Southern-born gentlemen, whose opinions were

ENTITLED TO AS MUCH RESPECT

as the opinions of as many Senators would be. Mr. Stevenson endeavored to diminish the value of this praise by saying the report of Messrs. Hoag and Wheeler reflected on the personal character of the members of the Returning Board. When he was informed that he was mistaken, he fell back upon what is said about the Board in Carpenter's report, but was told that not a single member of the present Returning Board was a member in 1873, when that report was written, whereupon the Kentucky Senator handsomely took back all the hard words that he had said. It was finally voted to refer the Louisiana documents to the Committee on Printing. Mr. Edmunds gave notice, just prior to adjournment, that he should to-morrow call up his resolution providing for the amendment to the Constitution given yesterday in this correspondence. Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, promptly objected on the ground that, under the twenty-first joint rule, adopted in 1848, bills introduced at one session cannot be taken up at the next session until after six days from its commencement. The presiding officer, Mr. Ferry, decided that the objection was not a good one, as there are no joint rules now, none having been adopted by this Congress. From this decision Mr. Merrimon appealed, and the discussion on this appeal will be commenced to-morrow. Of course

THE REAL SUBJECT

of the discussion will be whether joint rule No. 22, adopted in 1863, to regulate the opening and the counting of the Electoral votes, is still valid. On this a long discussion may be expected, and it is understood that each party is somewhat divided on the subject. Certain is it that the Democrats have commenced the war of words, and that they intend to contest every inch of the ground with a desperation worthy of a better cause.

AT ALL POINTS TO-DAY

the Republicans were aggressive, and the Democrats were made to understand before the day closed that they would be obliged to face testimony to outrage and intimidation which would surely fix the attention of the whole country, and, unless fully answered, would condemn them at the bar of public opinion. The debate will continue to-morrow. The same appreciation of the situation began to creep over some of the cooler members of the House to-day, and they were questioning among themselves whether they would be likely to better their case before the people by further investigation. The report brought by Messrs. Garfield and Hale and private assurances of these gentlemen seem to have convinced them that the Republicans have means of thoroughly establishing the main charges of outrages which they have made.

HENDRICKS.

WHAT HE HAS TO SAY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 6.—In an interview on the situation to-night Gov. Hendricks stated that he was aware that, by the counting in of the Republican Electors by the Returning Boards of Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida, Mr. Hayes will receive the 185 votes necessary to an election. He, however, denied that such proceedings were either legal according to the laws of the particular States, or in accordance with a correct interpretation of the Constitution of the United States, and when the joint Houses of Congress came to pass upon the election he was convinced that justice would be done, and the true spirit of the Constitution asserted. Mr. Hendricks denied the accuracy of Kent's interpretation of the Constitution. He relied upon the use of the Twenty-second Joint Rule, which he contended had been in force ever since 1868, and was used even as early as 1864, at the time of the re-election of President Lincoln. He characterized the rule as a solemn legislative interpretation of the Constitution specially intended to meet such a crisis as the present, and he knew of no more proper tribunal to adjudicate upon so grave an issue than the representatives of the people. He had no doubt but the question would be settled by Congress in a constitutional manner.

On the interviewer suggesting that it was possible the House of Representatives might undertake to declare Tilden elected, and the President of the Senate might declare Mr. Hayes to be duly elected, Mr. Hendricks remarked that that possibility might occur.

Replying to the close question, what course he and Mr. Tilden would take, the Governor, in a very solemn manner, and with considerable power, said that he trusted and hopefully looked for the two Houses to agree, but if they failed so to do the crisis would be an eminently serious one, and would entail on all parties the greatest responsibility. What course would be pursued by the Democracy had not yet been determined. They trusted in a constitutional settlement of such a difficulty by Congress.

SAFETY.

THE DEMOCRATS SADLY IN NEED OF IT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—The House Democrats hastened an adjournment this afternoon, and called a caucus immediately. The purpose of the caucus was to maintain better discipline in the Democratic ranks, and to prevent an irrepressible member from introducing a resolution calling for the immediate impeachment of the President on account of the alleged unconstitutional use of troops in connection with the election. The member could not be restrained except by caucus action, and it is not certain that he can be then. The caucus it is said agreed to refer the entire subject of the propriety of impeaching the President to a committee for immediate consideration. The caucus, also, is understood to have agreed upon a Committee of Safety, consisting of seven, which shall have charge of the parliamentary management of the House, which shall endeavor to prevent complications and blunders likely to result from ignorant individual management.

The Committee or Council of Safety appointed by the Democratic caucus was Hewitt, Chairman; Payne, Wood, Randall, Holman, Warren of Massachusetts, and Sparks. Hewitt will probably immediately prepare some plan.

THE CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—The Democratic members of the House of Representatives held a caucus after the adjournment of the House this afternoon, and remained in session with closed doors about two hours. In the course of an interchange of views upon the general subject of the present political situation, several members expressed great indignation at the course pursued by the President, alleging that he had interfered with the freedom of elections by sending troops to the Southern States, and commenting with

ESPECIAL SEVERITY

upon his action to-day in sending to Congress, in the guise, as they said, of an official document, a report on the Louisiana election which they denounced as the work of partisans of his own selection, and an effort to forestall the judgment of Congress, for which alone, if for no other reasons, they argued, he ought to be impeached. The caucus took no action upon any of the suggestions offered, except to appoint

A COMMITTEE

to report to an adjourned meeting to-morrow their recommendation as to the policy that should be pursued regarding the present and prospective political situation and also in reference to a suggestion for the impeachment of the President. The Committee is composed of the following gentlemen: Representatives Hewitt, Payne, Wood, Holman, Sparks, and Warren, and Speaker Randall.

NEW ENGLAND.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 6.—The Electoral College dispatched its business in two hours to-day, and its proceedings were watched with great interest by a very large number of persons. The only show of excitement was when Mr. Osgood, of Boston, in depositing his vote, undertook to state why he voted for Hayes, and this he did in such a theatrical manner and in such non-committal language that, until he got to his last sentence, his auditors were really at a loss to know whether or not the Tilden man had at last been discovered. The reason for his statement is perhaps explained by the fact that yesterday he received a letter giving elaborate reasons why he should vote for Tilden. He was very indignant over its receipt. Prof. James Russell Lowell received the dubious compliment of a round of applause when he announced his vote for Hayes in the simple formula. Having announced that the entire vote of the College was for Hayes and Wheeler, the President dismissed the members with a few words on the simple though important duties they had performed.

VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 6.—Aldrich, the contesting Elector, appeared this morning with [illegible] sel before the Electoral College. Counsel informed the College that Aldrich wished to take part in the deliberations, and to protest against Henry N. Sollace taking any part. Roswell Farnham objected to hearing outside parties, and the College proceeded to ballot. Aldrich offered his votes for Tilden and Hendricks, but they were refused. Five votes were declared for Hayes and Wheeler. Aldrich called the special attention of the Chairman to the fact that he had offered his votes. George Nicholas was appointed messenger to carry the votes to the President of the United States Senate. The College refused to hear anything from counsel for Aldrich, and adjourned. Aldrich submitted a protest to the Electors of Vermont against the action of the Board in permitting Sollace to vote, and excluding him from voting. Aldrich asked Nicholas to carry his vote to Washington and was refused. He then appointed himself messenger, and signed his own certificate of his vote, which was in common form, and gave Nicholas notice that he should go to Washington at the same time he did and present his vote, and fight it out in Congress. Aldrich has not been sworn in as an Elector.

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 6.—The Electors of this State met at Bristol this afternoon and cast their votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Mr. Corliss declined the position of Elector, and the vacancy was filled by electing W. S. Slater, who was also elected by the General Assembly.

CONNECTICUT.

Hartford, Dec. 6.—The Electoral College voted for Tilden and Hendricks.

MAINE.

Augusta, Dec. 6.—The Maine Electoral College voted for Hayes and Wheeler.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord, N. H., Dec. 6.—The Electoral College cast their votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

ILLINOIS.

THE ELECTORS VOTE FOR HAYES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 6.—The Illinois Electoral College met at the State-House at 11 o'clock this morning to cast the vote of the State for President and Vice-President. Gen. A. C. Fuller, of Boone County, was chosen President, and the Hon. J. M. Bailey Secretary. The members were all present, and were sworn in by the Secretary of State, all taking the iron-clad oath. A Committee reported the certificates in due form. Balloting was then entered upon, twenty-one votes being cast for Hayes for President. The second ballot gave William A. Wheeler an equal number of votes for Vice-President. The result in both cases was applauded by numerous spectators. The Hon. Alexander McLean, of McDonough, was by lot chosen messenger. Three certified copies of the proceedings and the vote were then made, and credentials as messenger to Washington given Mr. McLean. A committee was appointed to notify Gov. Hayes of the action of the Electors, and the College then adjourned, after the members had duly drawn their pay for the performance of their important duty. The Committee subsequently sent the following message to Gov. Hayes:

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 6.—*To Gov. R. B. Hayes, Columbus, O.:* The Electoral College of Illinois has given its twenty-one Electoral votes for Gov. R. B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President of the United States, and William A. Wheeler, of New York, for Vice-President. The Electoral College sends its warmest congratulations.

Louis Shaffer,
Franklin Corwin,
Michael Donahue,
Committee of the Electoral College.

WISCONSIN.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 6.—At 12 o'clock to-day the Presidential Electors met at the Executive rooms in the Capitol. The ten persons chosen by the people—Messrs. W. H. Hiner, Francis Campbell, T. D. Weeks, T. D. Lang, D. L. Downs, C. M. Sanger, Charles Luling, J. H. Foster, C. B. Solberg, and J. H. Knapp—were present. Mr. Hiner called the Board of Electors to order. On motion of Mr. Campbell, Mr. Hiner was chosen Chairman of the Board, and Mr. Lang made Secretary. Messrs. Weeks and Campbell acted as Tellers. The roll of Electors was called, and as the name of each member was called he deposited a ballot and declared for whom he voted. On counting the ballot it was found that ten votes had been cast, and that all of them were for Rutherford B. Hayes for President of the United States. The roll was again called, and the members voted in the same manner for William A. Wheeler, of New York, for Vice-President.

MICHIGAN.

THE HAYES ELECTORS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 6.—The Electoral College convened to-day in the Senate Chamber, and organized by electing William A. Howard President, and D. L. Crossman Secretary, Benton Hanchett, one of the Electors, being absent, the vacancy was filled by the election of D. L. Crossman. The Electors then cast their votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Deloe Wheeler was elected messenger to Washington.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HAYES AND WHEELER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 6.—The Pennsylvania Electors met in the Senate Chamber to-day. Daniel J. Morrell being absent, Henry A. Boggs was chosen in his stead as Elector. The unanimous vote of the College was cast for Rutherford B. Hayes for President, and William A. Wheeler for Vice-President. William Cameron was selected to act as messenger to convey the certificate of the College to Washington.

NEBRASKA.

HAYES AND WHEELER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 6.—Gen. Silas A. Strickland, Gen. Amasa A. Cobb, and Gen. Alex H. Conner, Presidential Electors-elect, assembled at the Capitol here to-day and cast the vote of Nebraska for Hayes and Wheeler. Gen. Strickland was appointed messenger to carry the vote to the President of the Senate.

OHIO.

FOR HAYES.

Columbus, O., Dec. 6.—The Ohio Electors assembled at the Senate Chamber at 12 o'clock and cast their twenty-two votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Benjamin F. Wade was unanimously chosen as the messenger to carry the official notification of the result of the vote to Washington.

ARKANSAS.

THE ELECTORS.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 6.—The six members comprising the Arkansas Electoral College met at the Capitol to-day and cast 6 votes Samuel J. Tilden for President. The Hon. Poindexter Dunn, one of the Electors, was chosen as messenger to carry the vote to Washington.

OTHER SOUTHERN STATES.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 6.—The Electoral College of this State met to-day and cast its ten votes for Tilden and Hendricks. The proceedings were all in due form, and no objection was made to any of the Electors as had been intended.

VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 6.—The Presidential Electors for Virginia met in the State Capitol to-day. R. C. Allen was elected to fill the vacancy in the College, caused by the absence of F. W. M. Holliday, one of the Electors at large. The unanimous vote of the Electors was cast for Tilden and Hendricks. Edward S. Gregory was appointed messenger.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Del., Dec. 6.—The Delaware Electors met at Dover to-day and cast their votes for Tilden and Hendricks, and appointed John C. Gordon Messenger.

ALABAMA.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 6.—The Democratic Electors met to-day and voted for Tilden and Hendricks. L. G. Mead, was elected Messenger.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 6.—A Frankfort special says the State Electors met there to-day and cast their vote for Tilden.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Wheeling, W. Va., Dec. 6.—The Presidential Electors of this State met to-day at this place and cast their full five votes for Tilden.

TENNESSEE.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 6.—The Tennessee Electors met and cast twelve votes for Tilden and Hendricks.

MINNESOTA.

REPUBLICAN ELECTORS.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 6.—The five Electors of Minnesota met at 12 o'clock (noon) to-day and cast their votes for Hayes and Wheeler. The Hon. Stephen Miller was elected messenger to convey the official notification to Washington.

INDIANA.

THE ELECTORS.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 6.—The Electoral College organized to-day, with Thomas H. Harrison President and William D. Bynum Secretary. The vote was cast for Tilden and Hendricks, and John S. Colsey was chosen as messenger.

COLORADO.

A PROTEST.

Denver, Col., Dec. 6.—The Presidential Electors for Colorado met here to-day and cast their votes for Hayes and Wheeler, and appointed Otto Mears messenger.

The Legislature to-day adopted the following by a nearly unanimous vote:

Whereas, By act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, it was provided that the people of Colorado should be permitted to form and organize a State Government, under which act a Constitution duly framed and presented, was on the 1st day of July, 1876, ratified and adopted by the legal votes of Colorado by an almost unanimous vote, said Constitution being conformable to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and

Whereas, On the 1st day of August, 1876, under and by virtue of the provisions of said act of Congress, the President of the United States did issue his proclamation admitting the State of Colorado into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; and

Whereas, We have learned with profound surprise that the House of Representatives in Congress has refused, and still does refuse, our duly-elected member, the Hon. James B. Belford, a seat and vote in said House, and, believing as we do, that he was legally elected, and that our State is duly entitled to full representation in Congress; therefore,

Be it Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the State of Colorado, the Senate concurring herein, that we, as the representatives of the people of this State, do hereby most earnestly protest against this injustice and wrong in depriving our people of a voice in the Congress of the nation, and do request that our said Representative be received and recognized as a member of Congress from the State of Colorado.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded at once by telegraph to our Senators in Congress, and that an enrolled copy be also sent by mail with a request that the same be presented to the House.

A QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—The Colorado Electors telegraphed here to-day to ascertain whether they should inclose their ballots with their certificates. Answer was made that it was immaterial. There is no such requirement of law.

WHAT SOME DEMOCRATS SAY.

Democrats like Holman, Sayler, and Cox characterized the action of their party in excluding Colorado as a disgraceful blunder. Holman says his purpose in moving an adjournment before the vote was taken was in order to gain time for wiser counsels; but he had to withdraw his motion to prevent crowding out Hewitt's resolution. The Democrats now say that the Judiciary Committee will endeavor to correct this blunder by an early report in favor of seating the Colorado Representative. Colorado men here say that the insult thus cast upon the new State will result in making it permanently Republican. An official of the State Department has carefully examined the history of all the new States since Iowa came in, and declares that in no case was an enabling act so literally complied with as in that of Colorado.

KANSAS.

THE ELECTORS.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 6.—The Kansas Electoral College met to-day and cast their vote for Hayes and Wheeler. J. B. Johnson was appointed messenger to take the vote to Washington.

NEW JERSEY.

TILDEN.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 6.—The State Electors met to-day and cast votes 9 for Tilden and Hendricks. F. F. McNeely was appointed messenger.

NEW MEXICO.

REPUBLICAN DELEGATE ELECTED.

Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 6.—The official canvass of votes polled in New Mexico at the recent election gives Romero, Republican, for Congress, 9,591; Baldez, Democrat, 7,418; Romero's majority, 2,173.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

San Francisco, Dec. 6.—The Republican Electors met at Sacramento to-day and cast their votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Gen. J. P. Miller was appointed messenger.

The Nevada Electors met at Carson and voted for Hayes and Wheeler, and selected R. M. Daggett messenger.

CRIME.

STAADEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Waukegan, Dec. 6.—The Staaden trial has been in progress in the Circuit Court of Lake County since Monday morning. The chain of evidence on the part of the prosecution was pretty complete, although entirely circumstantial. Fifteen witnesses were examined on the part of the prosecution, and twelve on the part of the defense. The following facts were proven clearly by the prosecution: That Mr. Thos. R. Gould, formerly in the employ of S. H. Harris, a safe manufacturer, went to Mr. Staaden's store about the middle of the week before the fire, for the purpose of selling him a safe, and found Staaden sewing the ends of rags together, which lot of rags were produced in court, where witness identified them as being the same he saw him sewing, and which were sworn to by Detective Dixon, Sergt. Hathaway, and others, as being the same that were found saturated with kerosene in the building on the morning of the fire. Mr. Fred W. Bemer testified that, on the Sunday afternoon previous to the fire, he noticed some liquid running down on the side of the building, which proved to be kerosene oil. Mr. A. Kuhnen and another witness testified that some time previous to the Staaden fire, Staaden had told them it was an easy matter to have a building burn, and the party committing the act might be as far away as Milwaukee when the fire would break out; also that in his opinion a great many fires were set. Mr. A. Spratt, dealer in furniture, testified that Staaden's furniture was not worth to exceed $786, and Mr. S. M. Moore testified that the insurance covering the same was $1,000. The building's value was estimated by several to be about $3,000, on which there had been $5,000 insurance obtained. The stock was in the same proportion. The defendant appears to have been in Lake View at the time of the fire, and, on this ground, the defense sought to prove an alibi. This cut no figure, however, as the fact of his being at Lake View was admitted by the prosecution, but his previous acts were clearly shown.

At the close of the testimony Mr. Reed waived the opening, and Mr. J. L. Williams took the lead, followed by Col. Shirley, and Mr. Reed closed. The jury have not yet returned.

SHOT AND KILLED.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 6.—Dr. J. C. Thomas, connected with the Mississippi Central Railroad, was shot and killed at Water Valley, Miss., last Saturday by Conductor Logan. The latter was arrested. The cause of the difficulty is unknown.

ROBBING MAIL-BOXES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Lawrence, Kan., Dec. 6.—Two boys, 10 and 12 years of age, were arrested this evening for abstracting letters from one of our city mail-boxes, the mouth of which was large enough to admit an arm. Some fifty letters were thus intercepted.

FIRES.

AT PEORIA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 6.—The fire last night at Yell & Francis' distillery caught from some defect in a furnace-flue. This is the origin of the fire so far as can be ascertained. All the outbuildings were saved, but the main building was completely destroyed. The loss to insurance companies is $14,000, divided as follows: Phœnix of Hartford, $1,500; Ætna, $2,000; Manhattan, $1,500; Liverpool, London & Globe, $2,500; St. Paul, $1,000; Amazon, $1,500; Franklin of Pennsylvania, $1,500; Fire Association, $2,500.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 6.—The furniture establishment of J. H. Koppleman, 814 and 816 North Fifth street, took fire between 9 and 10 o'clock to-night, and was nearly destroyed. Loss on stock and building estimated at $40,000. insured $30,000. The pawnbroker's shop of J. J. Merritt, adjoining on the south, was crushed by falling walls. Loss $9,000, partially insured. None of the insurance can be ascertained to-night.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 526 at 8:20 yesterday morning was caused by some easily-scared person who witnessed some heaters in a new building at No. 297 Park avenue.

Officer Howe yesterday morning extinguished a fire upon the roof of No. 104 North Ann street, the residence of John Cushing, caused by sparks from a burning chimney. Damage trifling.

AT FOND DU LAC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Fond du Lac, Wis., Dec. 6.—A fire this morning destroyed the dwelling of A. D. Goddard. Cause, defective flue. Loss, $1,200; insured in the Girard of Philadelphia for $1,050.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

New York, Dec. 6.—Arrived, steamship Clysia, from Glasgow.

London, Dec. 6.—Steamships Helvetia and Alsatia, from New York, and Moravian, from Montreal, have arrived out.

Steamer Istrian, which sailed from Liverpool Saturday last for Boston, has put back with a broken shaft.

Southampton, Dec. 6.—Steamship Hermann, from New York, has arrived.

San Francisco, Dec. 6.—The Oakland ferry-boat Capitol struck the steamer Australia, steaming down the city front, this morning, and the latter's departure for Sydney delayed till to-morrow, pending repairs.

LOTTERY DRAWING.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 6.—A special from Frankfort to the agent of the Associated Press at Louisville says of the Kentucky Cash Distribution drawing there to-night: The capital prize, $21,000, was drawn by ticket 30,256; 41,433 draws $5,250; 42,509 draws $4,200; 40,330 draws $10,500. The drawing was completed by midnight.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Bloomington, Ill., Dec. 6.—At Lexington yesterday, a daughter of John Jones, a farmer, was burned to death by her clothes catching fire from a stove. She lingered two hours in great pain.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 6.—At Jamestown, Moniteau County, Friday evening, Mattie Redmon, aged 11 years, attempted to blow out the flame of a lamp, when it exploded, setting fire to her dress. She ran out of the house, was caught by a neighbor, and the fire smothered, but not until she had been so badly burned as to cause death in three hours.

FINANCIAL.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 6.—Pingree, Woods & Clark, dry-goods jobbers, announce their suspension. Their liabilities are not known.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Sherman's Report on the Louisiana Campaign.

How the Democrats Systematized the Bulldozing Business.

Extracts from Orders Issuing from Democratic Headquarters.

Which Accounts for the Murderous Transactions in Certain Parishes.

Democratic Congressmen Much Demoralized by the Document.

The Petersburg Resolution Occupies the Session of the Senate.

SHERMAN'S REPORT.

DEMOCRATIC DISCOURTESY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—The House Democrats to-day succeeded in accomplishing a purpose which lies very near their hearts. They insulted the President of the United States. The President saw fit to send to the House the report upon the Louisiana situation, presented by Senator Sherman, Gen. Garfield, and the visiting Republican Committee from the North. The report was unaccompanied by any recommendation from the President. The Democrats from the outset seemed determined to show their malice by some disrespectful action towards his communication, but there was not unity in their councils. Holman, directly the message was presented, moved that the House adjourn. Mr. Springer moved that it be referred to the Louisiana Committee. The Republicans, feeling the indignity about to be cast upon the President, resented the motion to adjourn, and forced a roll-call on it. Pending this roll-call, there were frequent excited conferences among the Democrats. The result of this was that, before the roll-call was finally announced, a great many Democrats changed votes, voting against adjourning, and thus defeating the motion.

THE RESULT OF THE CONFERENCES

was an agreement that Mr. Wood should express the great contempt of the Democratic party for the impartial statement of the Visiting Committee by moving to table it without printing. This, Wood, who has always proved himself brave in the absence of danger, did with his most courtly and contemptuous sneer. For his cavalier manners, insulting to the President, he was loudly applauded on the Democratic side of the Chamber, and it was noticed that in this applause the Democrats from Louisiana conspicuously joined. The Republican ranks, however, were still full enough to force the reading of documents, and it is thus incorporated in the official records of Congress.

IT WAS THE PURPOSE

of the Democrats in making the Louisiana Committee consist of fifteen members, to divide it into Sub-Committees, each composed of two Democrats and one Republican, and to send one of them into each of the five bulldozed parishes. The Republicans who have returned from Louisiana say this will be impracticable, as Republican witnesses in those parishes could not be prevailed upon to testify. The influences which overcame the Republican vote there would suppress the truth. Every white man would swear that the election was entirely peaceable and without intimidation, while the negroes would not dare to tell why they voted the Democratic ticket or abstained from voting, and especially as they would be conscious that when the Committee had gone nothing would stand between them and

THE VENGEANCE OF THE WHITE LEAGUE.

They say that only such as chose the protection of the New Orleans authorities, and who never expected to return to their homes in the bulldozed parishes, could be induced to testify. In view of this condition of affairs, some of the Republicans who have visited Louisiana have advised their friends in the Committee not to go to the bulldozed parishes.

GEN. GARFIELD

returned from New Orleans this morning, and was in his seat in the House during the day. He declined to serve on the Florida Investigation Committee. Mr. Woodburn, of Nevada, was appointed in his place. The Republicans generally were unwilling to have their newly-chosen leader absent himself at this time, considering that his services in the House were of much more importance than they could be upon any investigating Committee. Gen. Garfield thinks that if the Speaker desires him to go South it would have been much more proper to have put him upon the Louisiana Committee than to send him to an entirely new field. He said, in conversation to-day, the Republican delegation that went to New Orleans became entirely convinced that the State belonged to Hayes and Wheeler on a fair count, and was satisfied that the decision of the Returning Board was duly sustained by the evidence.

THE PLAN OF THE DEMOCRATS,

he said, for carrying the State was to select two strongly Republican sections, and to produce there such a condition of terrorism as to destroy a large part of the Republican vote. If the parishes thus treated should be thrown out they believed that the remainder of the State would show a majority for their ticket, and if they should be counted, it would be all the more favorable for them. Making a comparison with his own State, the General said it was as if the Democrats in Ohio should select his district on the western reserve, which gives a good Republican majority, and so vitiate the election there by force and fraud as to make that majority disappear. Then, as the Republican majority in the whole State is only about 6,000, they would have a sure thing in case the district would be thrown out or should be counted.

In Louisiana there seemed to be

TWO DISTINCT CYCLONES OF INTIMIDATION,

one with its centre in Ouachita Parish, near the Arkansas line, and the other centreing in East Feliciana, not far south of the Mississippi line. The influence of these cyclones extended beyond their periphery, that is outside of the region where murders and outrages were actually committed; the blacks were for a considerable distance prevented from voting by their alarm at hearing of these crimes. The Democrats in all the bulldozed parishes organized regular political clubs to which all the older men belonged, and nearly every one of these clubs had as an active adjunct a rifle-club composed of the young, who rode through parishes armed and uniformed, and performed

THE WORK OF BULLDOZING.

The forays of bodies of mounted men were systematical, arranged under instructions from the State Committee. The instructions, however, recommended that there should be no intimidation, which, under the circumstances, was a pretty strong hint that the Committee expected and desired the very thing they deprecated. To complete the work of intimidation, the Democrats stationed at every poll a person known as a spotter, who kept a book, and warned all negroes who came to vote that if they voted the Republican ticket he should take down their names. If any man was courageous enough to vote in the face of this threat the Democratic bystanders cried, "Spotted," which was sufficient, in most cases, to deter the more timid from coming up to the poll.

One point Gen. Garfield makes in reference to the affidavits taken by the Republicans in New Orleans, which appears to be new: These affidavits are denounced by the Democrats as exparte. They would be so under the laws of most States of the Union, but in Louisiana the common law does not prevail, the State having adopted the Code Napoleon, or civil law, under which each party to a cause takes his own affidavits and submits them to the other side. If the opposing party does not enter upon them cross-questions which he wishes to ask the witness, the truth of the affidavits is considered as acknowledged. The Democrats in New Orleans were given an opportunity of seeing this testimony and cross-examining the witnesses. The Republicans desired copies of all the testimony taken by the Democrats, in order that they might append it to their report with their own testimony, and have it submitted to Congress printed; but Gov. Palmer, on behalf of his associates, refused to grant this request.

THE REPORT.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—The following is the message which the President sent to Congress to-day:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I have the honor to transmit a letter, accompanied by testimony, addressed to me by the Hon. John Sherman and other distinguished citizens, in regard to the canvass of the vote for Electors in the State of Louisiana.

U. S. Grant.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 6, 1876.

The letter transmitted by the President is as follows:

To the President of the United States: In pursuance of your request that the undersigned should proceed to New Orleans, and there witness the canvass, by the Returning Board of the State of Louisiana, of the votes cast in that State for Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, we have performed that duty, and now most respectfully report that on our arrival in that city we found several gentlemen who came representing Republican State organizations, who have throughout co-operated with those who went at your request, and whose names are also appended to this communication.

Between the gentlemen representing the Democratic party and ourselves

A CORRESPONDENCE IN WRITING

ensued, a copy of which is appended hereto. Reference to it will disclose that a conference with us for the purpose of exercising an influence upon the Returning Board was declined, upon the ground that the only duty devolved on us was to attend before the Board, carefully note its proceedings, and finally report a faithful history thereof, with such opinions concerning the same as truth and justice should demand. Such report we are now able to present, and we take pleasure in stating that our ability to do so is due to a courtesy and kindness of the Returning Board which entitle its members not only to our thanks, but to that confidence which a just public extends towards every tribunal which desires that all its proceedings should be duly presented to public scrutiny. It was our earnest wish that this publicity should be attained, but we should have felt a delicacy in requesting any privilege not in harmony with the usage of the Board. We were, however, relieved from all embarrassment by the receipt of its formal invitation, hereto annexed, delivered to us, and to the gentlemen who attended at the request of the Chairmen of Democratic Committees, inviting the attendance of five gentlemen from each delegation as spectators and witnesses of the proceedings of the Board, and this invitation was accompanied with an offer to furnish stenographic reporters, selected by each Committee, to be present and make

A FULL REPORT

of all the proceedings and testimony, and cause daily publication thereof by the press.

The undersigned made arrangements for that purpose with the proprietors of one of the daily newspapers printed in New Orleans, and thus, perhaps, there and elsewhere, have been enabled to give such proceedings and testimony the widest circulation. In justice to the Board it should also be stated that this privilege was freely accorded by its members without solicitation, and that they cordially united with us in the desire to have all their proceedings published throughout the country. The scrutiny invited by the Board

HAS BEEN CONSTANTLY EXERCISED

day by day. Both Committees have been in attendance before the Board with their stenographic reporter, and, in addition, a privilege tendered to both Committees of inviting gentlemen from States other than Louisiana has been several times availed of. As the returns were opened, whether contested or not, the papers inclosed have been freely tendered to the Committees for examination, and have usually been carefully inspected; and, as a means of detecting any possible changes in the returns after leaving their respective parishes, both Committees were furnished by the respective parties with statements of the vote as claimed by them respectively, that by comparison it might be known if any alteration had been made in the returns to be passed upon by the Board, with which statement the returns usually agreed. Whenever it was known to the Board that a return was to be contested, the attorneys for candidates interested were sent for to be present at the ceremony of opening, and, when such knowledge was attainable only by inspection of the inside of the package containing such returns, these attorneys were invited to be present before any action was taken upon it. There were thus secured in this manner

THE PUBLICITY OF ALL PROCEEDINGS

of the Board, the most careful scrutiny of every package of returns they opened, and an opportunity for candidates insisting upon the validity of returns to appear personally and by counsel before the Board, in many instances before the returns were opened, and in every instance before action was taken upon them. It has been believed quite unusual to give such full and widespread publicity to the proceedings of a Returning Board, nor do we think that better means for permanently recording every word and act of its members whilst engaged in the discharge of their duties could have been afforded than were enjoyed.

Having thus presented a statement of the means accorded of witnessing the canvass, it may be well to state briefly the causes which led to the creation of such a Board in Louisiana, and to call attention to the statute which devolves on it powers and duties of great public importance. The white people of that and other Southern States had, by their rebellion, forfeited all right to representation in Congress, or to any participation in the Government of the Union, and had been compelled, as a condition of resuming their former political rights, to assent to the constitutional amendments by which, in hostility to their will, those who had been but late their slaves were made citizens, and, although it was their duty to submit to this political reorganization, the annals of the South, and especially of Louisiana, disclose a widespread and persistent determination of its ruling white people to

PREVENT THE EXERCISE OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE

by the colored race, except subject to their will. This was manifested by violence, outrages, and murders perpetrated in that State just preceding the Presidential election of 1868. They will be found stated in various Congressional Reports. From these it appears that over 2,000 persons were killed, wounded, and otherwise injured, in that State within a few weeks of the Presidential election of that year; that half the State was overrun by violence, midnight raids, secret murders, and open riots, which kept the people in constant terror, until the Republicans surrendered all claims, and then the election was carried by the Democracy. The Parish of Orleans, which contained 29,910 voters, 15,020 of which were colored, and which in the spring had given 13,973 Republican votes, in the fall cast for Gen. Grant but 1,178, a falling off of 12,795 votes. Riots prevailed for weeks, filling New Orleans with scenes of blood, and Ku-Klux notices were scattered throughout the city, warning colored men not to vote. In the Parish of Caddo there were 298 Republicans, who, in the spring of 1868, carried the parish, which in the fall gave to Gen. Grant but one vote, and there also bloody riots occurred.

In the Parish of Saint Landry the Republicans had a registered majority of 1,071 votes, and in the spring of that year carried it by 678 votes, whilst in the fall not a vote was cast for Gen. Grant, whilst for Seymour and Blair the Democrats cast the full vote of the parish, 4,787 votes, and there occurred one of the bloodiest riots on record, in which the Ku-Klux killed and wounded over 200 Republicans, hunting and chasing them for two days and nights through fields and swamps. Thirteen captives were

TAKEN FROM JAIL AND SHOT,

and a pile of twenty-five dead bodies was found buried in the woods. Having thus conquered the Republicans, and killed and driven off their white leaders, the masses were captured by Ku-Klux, marked with badges of red flannels, enrolled in clubs, led to the polls and compelled to vote the Democratic ticket, after which they were given certificates of the fact.

These are some of the outrages which marked the pathway to political supremacy of those who but a few years before had obtained the mercy of a Government under whose laws the black Republican and white Democrat were entitled to equal protection. It was but natural and just that the colored race should unite with and cling to the party to whose principles they owed freedom and protection, and this seems to have marked their political course from the time they were given the elective franchise, and their history in Louisiana has but illustrated this wherever they have been left free to vote as they pleased, until a radical change could be effected in the nature and purposes of those who had been their owners, and who repudiated the idea of being placed upon terms of civil quality with them. It was evident that

A FAIR ELECTION COULD NOT BE HELD

in parishes containing any considerable majority of colored votes, and hence the act of 1870, acquiesced in by both political parties, and amended in 1872, was passed creating a Returning Board authorized to sit in New Orleans, having supreme authority to canvass the votes cast throughout the entire State, and authorized, if convinced that riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influences had prevented voters from registering, or had materially interfered with the purity or freedom of the election at any poll or voting-place, or had materially changed the result of the election,

TO EXCLUDE THE VOTES

cast at such polls or voting-places from the final count. This law, with some amendments not materially changing its nature, is that under which the present Returning Board of Louisiana is now organized and sits. That some such independent tribunal was necessary for the protection of legal voters, and as a check upon the violence and intimidation which had before prevailed throughout the State, no one can deny. It will be seen when the statute organizing this Board and defining its duties is examined, how inadequate are its provisions to afford full relief against the wrongs it was designed to prevent. Thus the powers of the Board are limited to the rejection of votes polled for the causes stated, whilst it cannot in any case add to the returns votes which would have been polled but for intimidation, violence, etc., mentioned. To illustrate the undersigned will refer to the five parishes of East and West Felicianas, East Baton Rouge, Morehouse, and Ouachita, which appear, as the evidence discloses, to have been especially selected for the perpetration of

SUCH VIOLENCE AND INTIMIDATION

as should be necessary to prevent the Republicans from casting any considerable vote in either. In each and all of these there is a large Republican majority. In all of them the white voters registered for this year numbered 5,134, the colored, 13,244, a majority of 8,110. If, by intimidation and violence, the Democrats could secure in each of these parishes a majority, an immense gain would thus be achieved, for if the Board should, upon the canvass, reject the vote of all, it would be powerless to administer that complete justice which would consist only in declaring for the Republicans such a majority in each parish as, but for intimidation and violence, would have been cast for their candidates. The law, therefore, in this but provides a partial and inadequate remedy for grave wrongs from which the colored people and white Republicans of Louisiana have long suffered, and when the proof taken by the Board is examined and weighed, it will be found, as we believe, that the returns by it excluded for the causes mentioned are generally from polling-places which, but for intimidation, violence, outrage, and murder, would have given Republican majorities, thereby greatly increasing that declared by the Board.

In considering its powers and duties this important feature of the law should be borne constantly in mind, for whilst that tribunal may, upon proof, and in the exercise of judicial discretion, reject the votes for the causes mentioned, it cannot, upon so doing, return any not actually cast. It will, therefore, readily occur to any one that a careful selection of the political managers of certain parishes known to have large Republican majorities for scenes of intimidation and violence, in the belief that other parishes within the State would enable them to carry it for their party even should their majorities in the parishes thus selected be rejected, might well be a favorite method for achieving success, and as we proceed it will be apparent that such was the mode adopted to carry Louisiana for the Democratic party, whilst from the very nature of the mischief to be remedied the law could but partially repair it. The statute under which the Board acts is so framed as to prohibit the rejection of the votes cast at any poll or voting-place unless certain solemn formalities are first complied with, which must be supplemented by

THE TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES.

The statute organizing the Board declared, in substance, that "whenever from any poll or voting-place there shall be received by the Board the statement of any Supervisor of Registration or Commissioner of Election, confirmed by affidavits of three or more citizens, of any riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influence, which prevent or tend to prevent a fair and peaceful vote of all the qualified voters entitled to vote at such polls, the Board shall proceed to investigate the facts, and if, from such such statements and affidavits, they shall be convinced that such causes did not materially interfere with the purity and freedom of such election, or prevent a sufficient number of qualified voters from voting to materially change the result of the election, then such vote shall be canvassed and compiled; but if they are not thus fully convinced, it shall be their duty to examine further testimony in regard thereto, and to that end shall have power to send for persons and papers"; and if, after examination, the Board shall be convinced that such acts of violence, intimidation, etc., did materially interfere with the purity and freedom of election at said poll, or did prevent a sufficient number of qualified voters from registering or voting to materially change the result of the election, then the Board shall not canvass or compile the votes of such poll, but shall exclude it from their returns.

Nothing can be more simple, more just, than these provisions. They are, for the reason before stated, inadequate to secure the administration of a complete remedy, for it may be fairly said that if, by reason of violence and intimidation committed in the interest of one political party, the adherents of another are restrained from voting through fear, an equitable remedy, if practicable, for the outrage would be to count in favor of the injured every vote they lost. The ascertainment of this being, however, difficult, the statute of Louisiana has provided only for the rejection of votes, and it is worthy of remark that the most flagrant cases submitted to the Board have, as proven, occurred in parishes where the Republican registered vote, which would have undoubtedly been cast but for intimidation and violence, largely exceeded the registered vote of the Democratic party.

We have thus alluded to some of the causes which led to the creation of this Board, and have also called attention to its duties and the proof upon which it is authorized to act. It is a tribunal established by the laws of Louisiana, entirely independent of any other State, or of the United States. It is empowered, among other things, to canvass and finally determine

THE NUMBER OF VOTES LEGALLY CAST

for Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, but in the discharge of that duty it acts exclusively under the authority of the laws of that State, the Constitution of the United States having declared that each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress. Not only is the action of this Board independent of State or National laws other than those of Louisiana, but its determination as to the votes cast and candidates elected is final, and

SUBSTANTIALLY CONCLUSIVE,

as appears from a decision of the Supreme Court of that State, as reported in the twenty-fifth volume of Louisiana annual reports, where the Court, at page 268, says: "No statute conferring upon the courts the power to try cases of contested elections or title to office authorizes them to reverse the action of the Returning Board. If we were to assume that prerogative, we should have to go still further and revise the returns of Supervisors of Elections, examine the right of voters to vote, and, in short, the Court would become in regard to such cases a mere office for the counting, compilation, and reporting election returns. The Legislature has seen proper to lodge the power to decide who has or who has not been elected in the Returning Board. It might have conferred that power on the Courts, but it did not. Whether the law be good or bad, it is our duty to obey its provisions, and not to violate it."

It became our duty immediately on arriving in New Orleans to thoroughly understand the constitutional powers and duties of this Board, and to examine with care the statutes under which it was bound to act, and enough has been written to show that a tribunal charged with such duties, and invested with such powers, the members of which were originally appointed by the Senate, is entitled to the respect of all citizens until it shall be forfeited by a violation of its judicial or ministerial obligations.

THE BOARD.

The great national importance of the duties to be performed by the Board invested each member with much interest, and as many reports had been circulated concerning them, we were led to make some inquiry as to their individual history. Two of them, the Hon. James Madison Wells, President of the Board, and Gen. Thomas C. Anderson, next senior member, are Southern born, and of old and highly-respectable families. The father of the former was the Hon. Levi Wells, of the Parish of Rapides, who, in 1812, represented it in the Convention called to frame the Constitution of the State of Louisiana. The son received a liberal education, and was early engaged in the care of planting and other interests of his father. He was

A UNION MAN

from the time the War broke out, and, although he suffered greatly by it in loss of property, he never faltered in his devotion to the Union cause. Under the Banks reconstruction scheme he was chosen Lieutenant Governor upon the ticket with the Hon. Michael Hahn, who was elected Governor, and upon the election of the latter to the Senate a year after Mr. Wells became Governor of the State, to which office he was almost unanimously re-elected under the reconstruction plan of President Johnson. His experience in public life has been great and varied, and his capacity to discharge the duties assumed cannot be questioned.

GEN. ANDERSON

was born in Virginia, has resided in the Parish of St. Landry for a period of some forty years, and is a cousin of Gen. Anderson who commanded Fort Sumter at the outbreak of the war. He was educated a lawyer, is owner of and carries on several plantations, is widely known and highly respected throughout the State; has been intimately associated in the promotion of social and industrial interests of his parish, and has represented it in both branches of the Legislature more than twenty years.

MR. CASANAVE,

the third member of the Board, is a man of intelligence, of excellent character and business habits, not dependent on office for a living, not seeking it, but a well-educated citizen, who has long conducted a prosperous and respectable business in the City of New Orleans.

MR. KENNER,

junior member of the Board, is a young man born and reared in the City of New Orleans, intelligent and active, who was for some time in charge of the Street Commissioners' Bureau in the Department of Public Works.

PROOFS.

We will now present such an outline of proofs as disclose not only violence and intimidation as to prevent a fair election in the several parishes and many polls, but disclose also that these grave offenses were committed in pursuance of a preconcerted and settled plan formed by the Democratic leaders to prevent Republican voters from attending the polls, and that such purpose was actually accomplished, as not only to interfere with the purity and freedom of election, but materially to change its result. To illustrate how carefully the political campaign was considered, and the plan mentioned contrived by the leaders of the Democratic party, it is instructive to refer to a circular issued from the rooms of the Democratic Conservative State Central Committee at New Orleans marked "Confidential," and signed by J. W. Patton, President, and P. J. Sullivan, Secretary, intended for circulation in each parish, and recommending

THE FORMING OF WARD CLUBS THEREIN.

These circulars urged that in conversation no gloomy forebodings should be indulged in; that the result of the election should be spoken of as a foregone conclusion, as we have means of carrying the election and intend to do so; but be careful to say and do nothing that can be construed into a threat or intimidation of any character. The circular also recommended that there should be frequent meetings of the clubs to be formed, and that they occasionally form at their several places of meeting and proceed thence on horseback to the central rendezvous, stating that proceedings of this character would "impress the negro with a sense of your united strength;" and it further recommended that on the day of election, at each polling-place, there should be affidavits prepared to the effect that there has been no intimidation and no disturbance on account of any efforts by the Democratic Conservative party to prevent any one from voting on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Thus carefully guided from the central Democratic authority by this secret and confidential circular urged to impress on the timid blacks by horseback processions a sense of the united strength of their former masters, and warned to prepare blank affidavits in advance that no terrorism had been exercised, the next and not least important part of the scheme of these leaders was to select parishes where, "having the means to carry the election and intending to use them," as stated in the circular, they could do so with the most effect. There were in the State of Louisiana on the day of election 92,996 white registered voters, and 115,310 colored, a majority of the latter of 22,314. It is well known that, if left free to vote, uninfluenced by violence or intimidation, the blacks would be

ALMOST UNANIMOUSLY REPUBLICAN,

and that with the white Republican vote its majority would be about equal to that above indicated. The plan appears to have been to select for purposes of intimidation and violence as few parishes as possible, for in forty of the fifty-seven parishes where these were not employed the Republican majority was 600, but to select those in which the colored vote as compared with the white would be large unless unlawfully prevented, for in so doing it might be expected that, should any majority they could thus obtain in such parishes be regarded, they would nevertheless attain their purpose by the

SUPPRESSION OF A LARGE REPUBLICAN VOTE.

In pursuance of this plan, five of the parishes selected in which the greatest violence and intimidation were practiced were East and West Felicianas, which border upon that portion of Mississippi in which murder and outrages so prevailed during and preceding the election as substantially to prevent any Republican vote; East Baton Rouge, which borders on the southern portion of East Felicians; Morehouse, which adjoins the State of Arkansas; and Ouachita, which adjoins and lies directly south of Morehouse. The geographical position of these five parishes was well suited to the purpose to be attained, for it was easy for members of clubs formed therein, and who usually perpetrated their outrages with

MASKED FACES,

to pretend that they were committed by border ruffians from Mississippi and Arkansas, where like outrages had been perpetrated. The location of these five parishes was not, however, better suited to the plan to be accomplished than was the great disproportion existing therein between the number of white and colored voters. The former numbered but 5,134, the latter 13,244, a majority of the latter equal to more than one-third of the entire majority of the colored voters in fifty-seven parishes of the State. The returns of votes actually cast in these five parishes suggest that the clubs to whom was assigned the task of securing Democratic majorities therein had performed their work of violence and intimidation effectually, whilst the proof discloses brief summaries of portions of which are hereto annexed, that, where violence and intimidation were insufficient,

MURDER, MAIMING, MUTILATION, AND WHIPPING

were resorted to. Instead of a majority of 6,000 or 7,000 which the Republicans should have had in these parishes upon a fair election, there was actually returned to the Returning Board a Democratic majority for the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, Morehouse, and Ouachita of 3,878, and in East Feliciana, where the registered colored voters number 2,127, not a Republican vote for Elector was cast. In East Baton Rouge, containing 3,552 colored voters and but 1,801 whites, the Democrats claim a majority of 617, which, but for the rejection of several polls by the Commissioners and Supervisors of Election, would have been returned to the Returning Board as votes actually cast. If to the Democratic majority from the four parishes as above stated we add the 617 as claimed and insisted upon before the Returning Board, a Democratic majority of 4,495 is the result of an election in five parishes containing 13,244 colored Republicans and 5,134 white Democratic votes. The conclusion that intimidation and violence alone could have produced this is

ALMOST IRRESISTIBLE,

and that such influences were employed and were supplemented by murder when that was thought necessary is established by the proofs already referred to. It but confirms the conclusion to refer to the vote cast in these five parishes in 1874, when no special matters existed for use of cruel means to influence the election. The Republican majority therein was then 3,979. A result so suggestive of violence and intimidation was obtained by means the most terrible and revolting. Organized clubs of masked armed men, formed as recommended by the Central Democratic Committee, rode through the country at night, marking their course by the whipping, shooting, wounding, maiming, mutilation, and murder of women and children and defenseless men, whose houses were forcibly entered while they slept, and, as the inmates fled through fear, the pistol and the rifle, the knife and the rope were employed to do their horrid work. Crimes like that, testified to by scores of witnesses, were the means employed in Louisiana to elect a President of the United States.

Members of the Board, acting under oath, were bound by law, if convinced by the testimony that riot, tumult, acts of violence, or armed disturbance did materially interfere with the purity and freedom of the election at any poll or voting-place, or did materially change the result of the election thereat to reject the votes thus cast and exclude them from their final return. Of the effect of such testimony the Board was the sole and final judge, and if in reaching a conclusion, it exercised good faith and was guided by an honest desire to do justice, its determination should be respected, even if upon like proof a different conclusion might have been reached by other tribunals or persons. To guard the purity of the ballot, to protect the citizen in the fair and peaceful exercise of their right to vote, to secure him against violence, intimidation, outrage, and especially murder when he attempts to perform this duty, should be the decree of all men, and the aim of every representative Government, and when political success shall be attained by such violent and terrible means as were resorted to in many parishes of Louisiana complaint should not be made if the votes thus obtained are denounced by judicial tribunals and all honest men as illegal and void.

(Signed) John Sherman, Ohio,
E. W. Stoughton, New York,
J. H. Van Allen, New York,
Eugene Hale, Maine,
J. A. Garfield, Ohio,
Cortland Parker, New Jersey,
W. D. Kelley, Pennsylvania,
Sidney Clark,
J. C. Wilson, Kansas.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

CHANGES MADE.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—The principal changes in the membership of the Senate Committees are those caused by the resignation of Senator Morrill and the death of Senator Caperton. Mr. Windom becomes Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations vice Secretary Morrill, and Mr. Blaine is made a member of this Committee, and also the Committee on Naval Affairs, of which Secretary Morrill was a member. Mr. Dawes is assigned to the place vacated by Mr. Morrill on the Indian Committee. Mr. Boutwell retires from the Committee on Commerce and from the special committee to examine the several branches of the civil service, Mr. Dawes taking his place on the former, and Harney succeeding him as Chairman of the latter. Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, is made Chairman of the Committee of Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, vice Mr. Windom, who resigns, but retains his place on the Committee. Senator Price is assigned to Mr. Caperton's position on the Committee on Claims, Railroads, and of the Revision of the Laws Committee. Mr. Chaffee is placed on the Committees on Territories, Patents, and Mints and Mining, and Mr. Teller on the Committee on Claims and Pensions.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—Mr. Windom introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the act of July 4, 1876, making an additional grant of land to Minnesota to aid in the construction of railroads in that State. Ordered on the table for the present.

The Standing Committees were then announced, and it was ordered that all bills and petitions heretofore presented be referred to the appropriate Committees.

Mr. Morton said the resolution regarding inquiry into the late elections in certain Southern States imposed on the Committee on Privileges and Elections important and arduous labors, and on his motion three additional members were appointed.

On motion of Mr. Morton, it was ordered that the testimony taken by the special Committee to examine into the question of Chinese immigration be printed.

WITHERS' RESOLUTION.

Mr. Withers called up the resolution submitted by him yesterday, requesting the President to inform the Senate, if not incompatible with public interest, under what authority and for what purpose troops of the United States occupied the City of Petersburg, Va., on the 7th of November, 1876, the day of the general election.

Mr. Logan moved that it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A lengthy debate followed, during which Mr. Withers argued it was not usual to refer such resolutions.

Mr. Logan said he had heard no reason assigned for this inquiry. There was no evidence that troops were sent to Petersburg for any improper purpose. There was no evidence that they did anything wrong. Was the doctrine to be asserted that troops of the United States could have no place in any State where they could be stationed? The President of the United States had the right to send the troops anywhere in the United States for lawful purposes. Unless there was some charge against the President for putting troops in Petersburg improperly, this resolution should go to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Withers said in the absence of information on the subject he could not say whether the troops were there lawfully or unlawfully, and it was for the purpose of getting information that he offered the resolution.

Mr. Thurman said the very object of this resolution was to find out if troops were sent to Petersburg for a lawful purpose. He read from the Revised Statutes to show the law under which troops could be ordered, and said the burden of the proof rested upon those who sent the troops to that city to show that their presence was necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States or to keep the peace at the polls.

Mr. Logan denied that the troops in Petersburg were at the polls, or interfered with the election. There had been no violation of any law in sending the army there. Suppose the country should be engaged to-day in a troublesome war, would the Senate of the United States have the right to inquire of the President why he made a movement of any branch of the army? It would have the same right to make that inquiry that it had to inquire why troops were encamped in a certain State.

Mr. Withers said his information was to the effect that troops were ordered there in response to the application of the United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia, to remain during the election.

Mr. Thurman spoke of the British laws, and said under the act of Parliament no troops could be stationed within a mile of a polling-place on election-day. The Senator from Illinois (Logan) seemed to think that the President of the United States could fill a town full of troops on an election-day without any violation of law. The Senate of the United States had the right to know whether or not the President had been imposed upon in ordering troops to Petersburg.

Mr. Logan said if the doctrine of the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) was correct, soldiers could not be quartered in any State on the day of an election, and he (Logan) supposed arrangements must be made to send them up in a balloon, and leave them up till after the election.

Mr. Logan argued that the meaning of the statute read by the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) was that troops should not be held at the polls to intimidate men. The argument that troops could not be stationed in a town when an election was being held there was contrary to common sense.

At the request of Mr. Logan, Mr. Withers then modified his resolution to read as follows:

Resolved, That the President be and he is hereby requested to inform the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, whether troops of the United States were stationed at the City of Petersburg, in the State of Virginia, on the 7th of November, 1876, the day of the general election. If so, under what authority, and for what purpose.

Mr. Morton said there were no allegations that these troops interfered with or overawed anybody. They had the right to be in Petersburg, and the general condition of the South now and during the past few years was a sufficient warrant to the President to put troops in any of the Southern States without being catechized about it.

Mr. Sargent, in reply to Mr. Thurman's reference to English law, said the elections in England furnished no parallel to elections in the Southern States. In England the rights of both sides were protected. What were the events which happened in the Southern States during the recent Presidential election? The air was full of reports and statements of intimidation and wrongs towards Republican voters. It was not well to be so sensitive about the use of the army when it was known that rifle-clubs had taken possession of the polls in the South. He (Mr. Sargent) regretted that the strong arm of the United States was not at Hamburg, S. C., last spring. He regretted that there was not some power within striking distance when Eliza Pinkston's husband was killed in Louisiana before her eyes; her babe killed, and she violated and cut so badly as to hardly resemble a human being. He argued that the Republicans in the South had been prevented from voting, and there had been a necessity for interference by the army. He commended the President of the United States for the action he had taken, and the Senate of the United States should not, by passing this resolution, throw out the implication that he acted improperly.

Mr. Johnston said this resolution related to Virginia, not to South Carolina or Louisiana. If the Senator from California, or any one else, said there had been intimidation or fraud in Virginia which justified interference by United States troops, he labored under a great mistake. There had been no Ku-Klux, no rifle-clubs in Virginia, and the only intimidation practiced there had been by colored Republicans against colored Democrats. He denied that there had been any violence at Petersburg, and no one expected that there would be trouble there on election-day. The people of Virginia regarded the presence of troops there as a menace, as a threat.

Mr. Logan asked if the people of Virginia were so hostile to the defenders of the country that they would not give them a resting-place?

Mr. Johnston—They are welcome to any part of the State when they come there for a lawful purpose.

Mr. Logan said his friends on the other side of the Chamber were getting so technical as to the use of the army and navy that they had better drive them into the sea.

Mr. Johnston—The navy should be at sea. [Laughter.]

Mr. Logan, resuming, argued that the President was the judge as to where troops should be stationed. This resolution appeared to him (Logan) as the entering wedge against the man to whom the people were indebted more than any other for the preservation of this Government and its laws. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. Morton said a few years ago there was a bloody riot at Petersburg. He presumed the President had good cause to send troops there on election-day.

Mr. Withers commented on the opposition shown against the resolution on the Republican side of the Chamber, and said, in the presence of existing events, when we had an army ready, and a Senate ready, apparently, to back the President, he thought another step had been taken towards depriving the American people of their liberties, and the opening of a new era in the history of the American nation.

Mr. Morton said he at first opposed the resolution, but he would now withdraw his opposition. There had been violence and bloodshed in Petersburg a few years ago, and as his friends on the other side of the Chamber were in quest of information he hoped they would get it. He had no doubt the President could give perfectly satisfactory reasons for ordering troops to that city.

Mr. Thurman said the Senator from Illinois (Logan) seemed to think that those who favored this resolution were enemies of the army. He (Thurman) had only to say that the very worst enemy the army of the United States had was the man who wished to see it used in interfering in the elections of the country. [Applause in the galleries.] There was no duty performed by a soldier so distasteful to him as interference in elections. Rome had a Government once, the officers of which were chosen by the people, yet a military chieftain overthrew the liberties of Rome, and from the time he passed the Rubicon she was a free country only in name, but a despotism in fact.

Mr. Edmunds argued that the army of the United States was bound to support the process of courts when legally called upon to do so, and it was one of the duties of the President to so have the force at his command stationed that the laws should be executed. He believed the President of the United States had good reason for sending troops to Petersburg, and he would be glad to have all the facts laid before the country. The resolution as modified was then agreed to without division.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S REPORT.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States inclosing the report of Senator Sherman and other members of the Committee which visited New Orleans, together with the accompanying testimony in regard to the recent election in Louisiana, and moved that it be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. Thurman objected to the printing of all the matter accompanying the message, though he had no objection to printing the message and communication of the Committee.

Mr. Sherman explained that the communication was prepared in response to the request of the President that certain gentlemen proceed to Louisiana to witness the canvass of the votes before the Returning Board. These gentlemen did meet in New Orleans, and this was their report to the President.

Mr. Eaton inquired if the communication contained the report and testimony of both the Democratic and Republican Committees.

Mr. Sherman, in reply, explained the meeting and action of the two Committees before the Returning Board, and said he could say in advance of any debate on the Louisiana case that the canvass was open and public; that every act done and word said by the Returning Officers was in their presence, and in the presence of a committee of gentlemen selected by the National Democratic Committee, and when the contests were up they were carried on in the presence of the candidates and their attorneys. All the proceedings were reported for publication, and published in New Orleans, and are now communicated to the President and to Congress, and with the sanction of the Senate would be communicated to the whole people of the United States. The testimony, oral and written, in his opinion, established not only the fairness of the canvass and its strict conformity to the letter and spirit of the law of Louisiana, but also its justice. The proof of intimidation, terror, burning, whipping, and murder committed in pursuance of an organized plan to prevent election of Republican Electors, and the return of the Democratic Electors was so full and complete that the public mind would believe that any other finding of the Board would have been a reproach to our civilization, and an utter overthrow in Louisiana of the freedom of elections upon which the preservation of our Republican institutions rest. He did not know the result of the canvass except as he saw it in this morning's papers, nor could he say whether the Board acted rightly or not as to the specific polling-places until he could compare their action with the facts proven, but he did say that upon the testimony taken up by that Board, its finding was justified by the law of Louisiana and by the highest principles of justice and honor.

In reply to Mr. Eaton Mr. Sherman said, all the published testimony taken by the Democratic Committee accompanied the communication to the President, but there were some depositions which they could not obtain in time. He argued it was the express duty of the President to submit this information to Congress, as there was no matter of more importance than the questions connected with the Canvassing Boards and making of the President of the United States. He for one would vote for the publication of all the testimony taken by the Democratic Committee if it should be presented to the Senate. Probably there had never been in the United States a more public act than the action of this Returning Board. He had witnessed the whole proceedings of the Board, and he believed they had been misrepresented.

Mr. Bogy said he took some part with the Democratic Committee in New Orleans just after the late election. He believed the election in Louisiana had been fair and without intimidation. He spoke of depositions sent to the Senate by the President with the communication of the Committee, and argued that they were in violation of the law of Louisiana, as the law of the State provided that any evidence of fraud or intimidation should be sent within twenty-four hours after the election. He then referred to the case of Eliza Pinkston, quoted by Mr. Sargent, and said a grosser imposition had never been attempted in this country. Her case had no reference to politics, and he was astonished to hear the Senator from California allude to it.

Mr. Bogy went to Louisiana in good faith, to see a fair count, and if he was satisfied that State voted for Hayes he would say so; but he felt convinced that Tilden carried the State, although 3,000 persons were disfranchised in New Orleans.

Mr. Conkling referred to a remark which had been attributed to Mr. Stoughton, one of the Committee in New Orleans, as to the returns from DeSoto Parish having been opened and affidavits put in by a clerical error, and said that the gentleman had made no such remark, although it had been so published. On the contrary he did say it was apparent that the envelope had been tampered with. He knew Mr. Stoughton to be an honorable man, and felt that this correction should be made.

Mr. Stevenson objected to printing all the depositions, and moved that the subject be referred to the Committee on Printing. He argued that the election of Hayes or Tilden was insignificant when compared with the greater issue which now confronted the American people. If the will and liberties of the people were now to be trampled down, then the blood and sufferings of those who suffered and died 100 years ago passed for nothing. He argued that Tilden carried Louisiana by 6,000 or 7,000 majority, and that many negroes voted the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Sherman agreed that all the depositions presented were legal, as they were taken under the laws of Louisiana. In regard to the case of Eliza Pinkston, he was willing to leave that to the people of the United States. Her husband had been murdered on account of politics. In parishes not bulldozed there was an increase in the Republican vote, while in other parishes where there were rifle-clubs there were few or no votes for Hayes. He defended the action of the Returning Board, and said it was right in ejecting the returns of certain parishes. The decision of the Returning Board was final, and required the same respect from the Senate of the United States as a decision of the Supreme Court. The members of the Board were highly respected, and they had conducted themselves with honor and dignity. It would not do to ridicule these men. They had exhibited in this whole matter courage and dignity. He argued that the forms and spirit of the law in Louisiana had been fully observed.

GEN. SHERIDAN.

Synopsis of the Operations of the Department of the Missouri.

The Sioux War: The Repulse of Gen. Crook and Death of Gen. Custer.

Sitting Bull Turns Out to Be Only an Insignificant Warrior After All.

Crazy Horse the Real "Hero" of the Rosebud and Little Big Horn.

The General Recommends the Establishment of the Sioux Nation on the Missouri River.

Gen. Sheridan's report to the Adjutant-General of the Army bears date New Orleans, La., Nov. 25, 1876, and purports to give a brief synopsis of the principal events occurring in the Department of the Missouri since the date of the last annual report. Gen. Sheridan reviews briefly the events in connection with the disturbances caused by Sitting Bull and the Indians under him; the preparations to quell them; the correspondence between himself and the authorities at Washington; the operations under Gens. Crook and Terry; the repulse of Crook; the death of Custer, and the issue of the campaign. The portion of the report

REFERRING TO CUSTER

is of sufficient importance to copy entire. It is as follows:

As much has been said in regard to the misfortune that occurred to Gen. Custer and the portion of his regiment under his immediate command in this action, I wish to express the conviction I have arrived at concerning it. From all the information that has reached me, I am led to believe that the Indians were not aware of the proximity of Custer until he had arrived within about eight or nine miles of their village, and that then their scouts who carried the intelligence back to the valley were so closely followed up by Custer, that he arrived on the summit of the divide overlooking the upper portion of the village almost as soon as the scouts reached it. As soon as the news was given, the Indians began to strike their lodges and get their women and children out of the way—a movement they always make under such circumstances. Custer seeing this, believed the village would escape him if he awaited the arrival of the four companies of his regiment,—still several miles in his rear. Only about 75 or 100 lodges, or tepees, could be seen from the summit or divide, and this, probably, deceived him as to the extent of the village. He therefore directed Maj. Reno, with three companies, to cross the river and charge the village, while he, with the remaining five companies, would gallop down the east bank of the river behind the bluff and cut off the retreat of the Indians. Reno crossed and attacked gallantly with his three companies,—about 110 men,—but the warriors, leaving the women to strike the lodges, fell on Reno's handful of men and drove them back to and over the river with severe loss. About this time Custer reached a point about three and a half or four miles down the river, but instead of finding a village of seventy-five or a hundred lodges, he found one of perhaps from 1,500 to 2,000, and swarming with warriors, who brought Custer to a halt. This, I think, was the first intimation the Indians had of Custer's approach so cut them off, for they at once left Reno and concentrated to meet the new danger. The point where Custer reached the river, on the opposite side of which was the village, was broken into choppy ravines, and the Indians, crossing from Reno, got between the two commands, and as Custer could not return, he fell back over the broken ground with his tired men and tired horses (they had ridden about seventy miles with but few halts), and became, I am afraid, an easy prey to the enemy. Their wild, savage yells, overwhelming numbers, and frightening war-paraphernalia made it as much as each trooper could do to take care of his horse, thus endangering his own safety and efficiency. If Custer could have reached any position susceptible of defense, he could have defended himself, but none offered itself in the choppy and broken ravines over which he had to pass, and he and his command were lost without leaving any one to tell the tale. As soon as Custer and his gallant officers and men were exterminated and

THE SCENES OF MUTILATION BY THE SQUAWS

commenced, the warriors returned to renew the attack on Reno, but he had been joined by Capt. Benteen and the four companies of the regiment that were behind when the original attack took place, and the best use had been made of the respite given by the attack on Custer, to intrench their position. Reno's command was then enabled to repulse every attack made by the Indians until relieved by Gen. Terry on the morning of the 27th, as before mentioned. Had the Seventh Cavalry been kept together, it is my belief that it would have been able to handle the Indians on the Little Big-Horn, and under any circumstances it could have at least defended itself, but separated as it was into three distinct detachments, the Indians had largely the advantage in addition to their overwhelming numbers. If Custer had not come upon the village so suddenly, the warriors would have gone to meet him, in order to give time to the women and children to get out of the way, as they did with Crook only a few days before, and there would have been, as with Crook, what might be designated a rearguard fight—a fight to get their valuables out of the way, or, in other words, to cover the escape of their women and children.

SITTING BULL'S FORCES.

Further on, Gen. Sheridan shows whence a large portion of Sitting Bull's force was derived:

On the 22d of July the Honorable Secretary of the Interior authorized the military to assume control of all the agencies in the Sioux country; but it was too late. I at once directed the commanding officers at Camps Robinson and Sheridan to take possession at Red Cloud and Spotted-Tail Agencies, and sent Col. Mackenzie to Red Cloud with a sufficient force to arrest any hostiles who might come in, and to count and enroll the Indians. A careful count was made by Sept. 1, and it was found that those at Red Cloud numbered 4,760, nearly one-half less than had been reported by the Agent. The count at Spotted Tail's Agency was less than 5,000, whereas nearly double that number was alleged to be present at their agency, and were issued to. Troops were also sent to occupy the Missouri River Agencies to accomplish the same purposes, and the number of Indians found present was less from one-half to one-third than was reported present and issued to by the Agents. It was then easy to see where the small bands originally out, and on whom war was made, got their strength from, as well as their supplies.

The building of the two posts on the Yellowstone, authorized by Congress, has been deferred until spring, in consequence of low water and the resulting difficulty of transporting timbers. No late news is given in regard to the column now in the field under Gen. Crook.

THE REPORT CONTINUES:

The surrender of the Indians from the Missouri River Agencies to Col. Miles on the 27th of October, numbering in men, women, and children at least 2,000, and the escape of Sitting-Bull with his small band to the north, leaves now, out and hostile, only the Northern Cheyennes and the band of Crazy Horse, and his allies from the Red Cloud Agency, and it is against these Indians that Gen. Crook is now operating, and when these are killed, captured, or surrendered, the Sioux war will be at an end, and I think all future trouble with them, as it is intended to put most of them on foot, and a Sioux on foot is a Sioux no longer. If the posts on the Yellowstone had been established according to my recommendation, there would have been no war. If the Indian Bureau had turned over to the military the control of the agencies before the troops took the field, as I had represented, it would not have assumed the magnitude it did, but it would seem to have required some disaster like that which happened to Custer before good judgment or common sense could be exercised in this subject. The operations against these Indians during the summer were the same as summer campaigns against them generally are, and not much success can attend them other than preventing the Indians from accumulating winter supplies, and the demoralizing effects that result to the men, women, and children from being constantly harassed; and when winter comes they are but ill-prepared to pass over it safely.

ABOUT SITTING BULL.

The undersigned has no good evidence to show that Sitting Bull was the leader of the hostile Indians during the summer; on the contrary, it is more than probable he was in that respect quite insignificant, as he has never had but a few followers, and is old and very much crippled by disease. His reputation was accidental, and I am inclined to believe he is totally unconscious of it, as he never did anything to acquire it. Sitting Bull, as I have said further back in this report, had only thirty or forty lodges of the Uncpapa band of Sioux, not exceeding seventy warriors. He was an anti-agency Indian—that is, he never came in to any of the agencies, or to any of the councils of his tribe, whose agency is at Standing Rock, on the Missouri River, and some of his followers, strange to say, were so wild as to have never seen a white man's face until the past summer. They were hostile out-and-out, and always had been. When the Interior Department requested the military to commence operations against the hostiles (which embraced Crazy-Horse and his allies, and Sitting Bull and his small band), the request was to "make war on Sitting Bull and other hostile Indians," and the name of "Sitting Bull" and the word "hostile" became synonymous, and whenever the name "Sitting Bull" was read, it was understood by me to mean hostile Indians, and by this confusion, and by the aid of newspaper correspondents, Sitting Bull in person became a great leader, when it is known he has never been more than an insignificant warrior with a few thieving followers. I believe Crazy Horse's band and the Northern Cheyennes have done nearly all the fighting, especially the Northern Cheyennes, and I doubt if there was any especial or distinguished leader.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I recommend that the whole Sioux Nation be established on the Missouri River, between Standing Rock and Fort Randall. They can be cheaply fed there, and will be sufficiently isolated to be controlled. To take so many wild Indians to the Indian Territory would be a difficult undertaking at this time, and would, in my opinion, be attended with the worst results to those near them as well as to the Sioux. They should go gradually, from time to time, and when the Indians there are ready to receive them. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General Commanding.

GAS.

A Summary of the Points Discussed Before Judge Drummond.

Report to the Council by Corporation-Counsel Anthony.

The controversy arising out of the refusal of the city to accept Mr. Billings' terms for lighting the lamps in the West Division is still a subject of much interest among taxpayers. Oct. 4 THE TRIBUNE gave the actual cost of lighting per lamp, under the present time-table, with three-foot burners, and showed that the average would be about $16 per lamp for a year, the Gas Company charging $2 per 1,000 feet. THE TRIBUNE advocated the acceptance of the proposition rather than going to law, and showed that the city would be the beneficiary, and that attempting to light the West Division with oil would not cost less, and would depreciate the value of property. At the meeting of the City Council last Monday, Elliott Anthony, Corporation Counsel, presented a statement, which has not heretofore been published, and which gives some important facts not generally understood by the public. Mr. Anthony advised the acceptance of the Billings proposition, but the Gas Committee of the Council would not listen to his advice. At no point in the controversy has Mr. Anthony's advice been taken by the Council, and the result was the litigation with which our citizens have become familiar. The following is the communication of Mr. Anthony above referred to:

CITY LAW DEPARTMENT, CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—*To the City Council of the City of Chicago*—GENTLEMEN: The argument of the motion for a preliminary injunction on the part of the complainant in the case of Garrison vs. The City took place last week before the Hon. Thomas Drummond, in the Circuit Court of the United States, and a decision of the motion reserved for twenty days by his Honor, with the request on his part that efforts be made to come to an amicable arrangement without further litigation.

The questions discussed involved, first, the right of a non-resident stockholder to compel the city to litigate the matter in the United States Court under the circumstances detailed in the bill, where the complaint only involves a breach of contract, and where the Gas Company itself could not resort to a court of equity to redress similar grievances in the State Courts; and, second, the power of the city to make the contract in question for the period of ten years.

It was admitted on the argument that the city had the right under the contract to burn just as much or just as little gas as it saw fit, and could adopt any sized burner it chose; and could regulate the burning of the gas by any time-table it chose; and could turn off the gas from any or all of the lamps,—the only condition being that, if it uses gas at all in the West Division, the city was bound to take it from the People's Gas-Light and Coke Company.

It was further developed that all of the lamp-posts and service-pipes which have ever been put down have been paid for, either out of the general fund of the city or by special assessments, and that the only right which the Gas Company has in them is the right of possession, to manage and control them, which they claim under their contract; and the Gas Company claims that, possession having been given them, the city has no right to disconnect the burners and put oil lamps upon them, or use them for that purpose, and this is also yet to be determined by the Court.

The city, by the terms of the contract, are obliged to pay "the reasonable cost of lighting, extinguishing, and keeping the lamps clean."

At the time when this ten-year contract was made, there was a provision in the city charter which provided that "no contracts shall be hereafter made by the Common Council or any committee or member thereof, and no expenses shall be incurred by any of the officers or departments of said City Government, whether the object of expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made concerning such expense."

This provision was first incorporated into the city charter in 1863, and has been continued down to the present, and constitutes the ninety-first section of the present city charter. It is a literal copy of the New York charter, with the exception of the word "concerning" instead of the word "covering," and there, in repeated cases, contracts of great magnitude have been declared illegal, when entered into without an appropriation having been made covering the expense.

If now it shall be decided that this provision has no validity, then it may require additional legislation to keep public officers from entering into contracts which may involve the city in large expenditures, without the people being consulted.

The Court, without, however, deciding anything, did suggest that as the contract had but two years and four months to run, that another effort be made to adjust the differences at present existing between the city and the Gas Company.

During the argument, which consumed most of the week, I was unable to confer with the Gas Committee or any member of the City Council concerning the matter.

Judge Drummond seemed to be of the opinion that the City Council had not exhibited a proper conciliatory spirit towards the People's Gas-Light Company, but I was able to show from the official proceedings of the Council that the subject had been constantly under consideration since May last, and that after referring Mr. Billings' proposition to general and special committees, the final one was, on the 23d of October, rejected by a vote of 24 to 2, after being fully informed of all the facts in the case. It is for the Council to now determine whether new negotiations should be commenced, or whether the question involved shall be settled by the courts. ELLIOTT ANTHONY, Corporation Counsel.

The above shows a fact which the public has not generally understood heretofore—that the gas-lamps and service-pipes are city property, which the People's Gas-Light and Coke Company are allowed to use, but in which that corporation has no legal rights of ownership. In view of all the facts in the case, it would seem that this controversy ought to end—that Billings should make his original proposition—$2 per 1,000 feet—and that the Council should accept it, for the longer the arguments continue the more will the taxpayers of this city be the losers.

INGERSOLL OR LOGAN?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WATSEKA, Ill., Dec. 5.—In your yesterday's issue was published a letter as an excuse or *defense* of John A. Logan. Isn't it about time that we as Republicans put a stop to this *apologizing* for our candidates? Has the Republican party run out of "timber," that we cannot send for our Senator a man that will allow us to do something else than apologize for him? Or, in other words, is the grand Republican party to be wiped out of existence? Vide election returns of the Northern States of a loss of half a million voters to the Republican party; or in one State—Pennsylvania—of one hundred and twenty odd thousands, or more than the Democratic gain of a half dozen Southern States? I say wiped out: for we might as well be as to have our President take his seat with a stain of fraud on the heretofore bright escutcheon of Republican Presidents. It is *not* that there are fewer Rebublicans, but it *is* that we have *more* rascals.

No one questions but what the half million voters that swell Tilden's majority are Republicans. Pleasant thought—Democratic President by Republican voters. But think you that they will ever be Republicans again, unless the party makes an effort to cleanse itself of such leeches as the Logans, Butlers, Chandlers, Camerons, etc., etc.—the list is too extended for publication. The Republicans anxiously look for your valuable paper to take a decided action, though with all its influence it could not keep nearly 40,000 voters in the Republican ranks. Isn't there something "rotten in Denmark"? Isn't it best to come out and acknowledge it, and get to the *head* of the tide that is sweeping our voters away, instead of hanging on, and begging voters to still stay and reform the party?

I say it is time the leaders were shipped, or such ones we have to be continually apologizing for. We want *no* apologies. We want *men*. Though in all probability nine out of every ten of our members of the Legislature are tied, bound, sealed, and about to be delivered to John A. Logan, yet there is time to save the party from such a calamity. We have a man who stands *first* as an American orator, who was as *good* a soldier,—I say not a better,—but whose patriotism, integrity, temperance, moral work, and *ability* have never been questioned. Let us show to the world we will at least *try* to shake off party shackles and send a man who will reflect *honor* to the great office of United States Senator. His name is on the lips of all candid Republicans. I mean *Robert G. Ingersoll*. REPUBLICAN.

SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The preparation which I offered to the public for the prevention of scarlet fever and diphtheria has been distributed in some hundreds of intelligent families, and is undergoing a test in the face of a sharp epidemic. I ask in the interest of humanity that if in any case it has failed to protect where used in accordance with my directions, the facts may be communicated to me, and I pledge to return to any person suffering such information double the amount of money paid by them for the remedy. Thus far, I have not learned of a single failure. The name of the remedy and its mode of administration I have repeatedly given to the profession and thus to the public. Any experience which I can collect I shall likewise give to the public. In offering the remedy publicly, as I recently did, my aim was to place the selling price as near cost as I could estimate it. Owing to the large demand, a small profit has been realized, and as I do not seek pecuniary benefit from this source, I have distributed $20, as shown by the appended receipts. G. D. BEEBE.

FOUNDLING'S HOME, CHICAGO, Dec. 4, 1876.—*G. D. Beebe, M. D.*—DEAR SIR: Yours with inclosure of $10 for the benefit of the "Home" is duly received, for which please accept our thanks and mine too.
GEORGE E. SHIPMAN.

HALF ORPHAN ASYLUM, CHICAGO, Dec. 1, 1876.—*G. D. Beebe, M. D.*: Your inclosure of $10 for the benefit of this institution is thankfully received.
MRS. M. J. PORTER, Matron.

NOW!

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 6.—The Supreme Court to-day declared the law of 1875, authorizing women to hold the office of County Superintendent, though retroactive, was constitutional, and that women are eligible to the office, and those holding the office when the law was passed entitled thereto.

INDIAN WARFARE.

A Participant's Account of the Battle of Clear Creek.

The Redskins Outnumber the Troops Two to One.

But the Boys in Blue Get Away with Them in Grand Style.

Sitting Bull Personally Interviews Col. Otis,

And Agrees to Let Him Alone for Four Boxes of Crackers.

HEADQUARTERS BATTALION TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY, CAMP NEAR MOUTH OF GLENDIVE CREEK, ON YELLOWSTONE, MONTANA TER., Oct. 28, 1876.—*Maj. Joseph Kirkland, Chicago, Ill.*—MY DEAR SIR: You ask me to give you some account of my mode of life in this remote region. I do not know how I can better gratify you than by detailing some of the incidents of my recent trip through the Indian country and of the battle of Clear Creek, in which I had the honor to participate. You have doubtless already heard more of the fight than any of us who were engaged in it; at least that was my experience when in the States; but the statement of an eye-witness may prove more satisfactory to you than all the prodigious rumors which come to you through couriers, scouts, and brief official reports. We left this place on Tuesday, Oct. 10, with a valuable train of over one hundred wagons. The escort consisted of Company G Twenty-second Infantry, Capt. Miner and Lieut. Lockwood; Company K Twenty-second Infantry, Capt. Hooton and Lieut. Kell; Company C Seventeenth Infantry, Capt. McArthur and Lieut. Nickerson, and Company H Twenty-second Infantry, Lieut. Conway and myself. We encamped the first night on Deadwood Creek, about fourteen miles from this post and about two miles from the Yellowstone. We had received intelligence before starting that

SIX HUNDRED LODGES OF HOSTILE SIOUX

had set out for the Yellowstone, and that they probably intended to intercept us. All afternoon we noticed vast columns of smoke rising in the distant horizon; they were signal-fires heralding our approach. At about 11 p. m. we heard the report of a musket, and, upon inquiry, we ascertained that one of the pickets saw a man stealthily approaching our lines, who, upon being challenged, fled. Quiet was soon restored, and our camp was again wrapped in profound repose. At 3:30 a. m. we were aroused by the sharp reports of a dozen rifles on the surrounding hills. Hurrying out of my tent, I saw the flashes of the muskets on the bluffs 500 yards distant. Bullets came hurtling and whistling by or tearing up the ground at my feet. Finally their fusillade ceased—we did not return a shot. We busied ourselves getting breakfast, and packing our tents and blankets for the march. Daylight revealed to us the loss of fifty-seven mules. They had been stampeded and run off by the Indians. At sunrise we resumed our march. Scarcely had the rear-guard—Capt. McArthur's company—got fairly under way when they were attacked by a party concealed in a ravine 200 yards to our left, filled with underbrush and small trees. Capt. McA.'s company immediately deployed and charged the enemy, driving them over the bluffs and out of sight. Company H supported Capt. McA.'s on the right. We then resumed our march, but had not advanced eighty rods when they again opened fire—this time on the right flank. They were concealed in a ravine. A few shots were exchanged, but without stopping the march. Looking back we could see them literally swarming on our camp-ground. Their numbers were being rapidly augmented, and they became bolder and more aggressive. All day long they hung on our rear, occasionally sending a ball whistling through our ranks. Embarrassed as we were by the loss of so many teams, the progress of our heavily-laden wagons was very tedious, and as the hostiles seemed to come swarming from every direction, now attacking us in the rear, on the flanks, and in front, it was decided to

TURN BACK AND FIGHT

our way through to Glendive. As we headed for home the firing gradually ceased, the Indians seeming nonplussed by this move. We arrived at this post about 9 p. m. Wednesday evening, Oct. 11. After two days' rest Col Otis of my regiment took command, and, increasing the escort to five companies, by the addition of Company G, Seventeenth Infantry, Maj. Sanger, we again set out, determined to go through to Tongue River if fighting could take us through. We also had two Gatling guns. The first day we marched only ten miles. That night at 8 o'clock we were all "turned out" by a shot on the picket line. Two cavaliers had approached, and, being challenged by the sentinel, turned in flight. But his swift bullet overtook them, and next morning we discovered outside the line an Indian pony with a broken leg; it had saddle, bridle, blankets, and picket rope just as they had been abandoned by the dusky rider the night before. We resumed our march at about 7 o'clock. It was the "peaceful Sabbath," a lovely day. My company was the advance guard, and as we strode along on that bright morning I was thinking "how pleasant it would be to be away back in the States to-day to hear the church-bells ringing, and to see the good people coming into church;" and I almost imagined I could hear the sweet tones of the organ and the words, "The Lord is in His holy temple; let all the earth keep silence before Him," when suddenly from the bluffs ahead came the sharp, quick reports of musketry, and then

THE AIR WAS RENT WITH SCREAMS

and yells the most diabolical I ever heard. Two of our scouts had gone ahead, and had discovered a large band of redskins awaiting our approach. They sent a shower of bullets after the scouts, who came flying down the hill like madmen. The Indians were close upon them, and indeed it was a chase for life. One of the scouts lost his hat. An Indian dismounted, picked it up, and rode off. One of the scouts had the cloth on the shoulder of his coat torn open by a bullet. The other had a hole through his moccasin. My company was immediately deployed "left front into line," and I was detached with ten men from the right to take position on a very high hill on our right, while the main body of the company under Lieut. Conway charged up the acclivity, and after a short struggle, in which several Indian saddles were emptied, drove the enemy from the bluffs. The fight had now fairly opened, and from that moment until the sun sank to rest—twelve long hours—we fought the fiends. About 2 o'clock, hot, thirsty, and weary, we reached Clear Creek,—five or six miles perhaps from our camp, and about sixteen miles from here. This creek flows through a deep, rocky ravine 200 feet below the level of the prairie. The hostiles had taken a strong position on the opposite side, commanding the valley and all approach to the stream. But we must cross it or consider ourselves defeated.

THE INDIANS WERE HOURLY REINFORCED,

until now they numbered upwards of 300. We had but 180 muskets in line. One of the Gatling guns was placed in position, and under its cover my company, H, being the advance guard, made a rush for the valley; as we filed through it along the stream the Indians devoted their best shots to us. Sergt. H. of my company was marching about two paces from me when he was struck with a thump in the breast by a spent ball, which fell harmless at his feet. They soon got the range, and bullets came hissing about our heads and tearing up the ground all around and about us. Finally we reached the foot of the opposite side, and with a cry we charged up the hill. The Indians then set fire to the tall grass, which was as dry as tinder. The smoke was blinding and the heat intolerable, but, rushing onward and upward, we gained the crest and again drove the villains before us. Panting and exhausted, the men sank down completely overcome. But we had cleared the way, and we soon saw the long white train of wagons climbing the hill. The firing now became incessant. They were on all sides of us.

WE WERE COMPLETELY SURROUNDED.

Down in the valley the reverberations of the roaring musketry was deafening. As the train slowly climbed the hill, and the rear guard,—Company K, Twenty-second Infantry, Capt. Hooton and Lieut. Kell,—descended into the valley, the Indians closed in upon them in great numbers. A report came that their ammunition was failing, and another thousand rounds were sent back to them. Maj. Sanger then turned back to the relief of Capt. Hooton, as he was in imminent danger of being cut off. The enemy, having the vantage-ground, waxed bold, and charge after charge was made with varying success. The prairie was fired all around us; we met the fire with counter-fires. Time and again would they bring us to a dead halt, and a stubborn fight would ensue for possession of the road. Finally the fire on the right flank ceased, and they commenced enfilading our lines on the left, at the same time holding us at bay in front. Lieut. Conway with ten men from the right of H Company was detached to go ahead and clear the way, while I was left with the remainder of the company on the left. Company G, Twenty-second, was advancing to our support; when about ten paces from us I saw a man in its lines drop like a log; he was shot in the knee. After a half hour's halt we again prevailed and moved onward. The prairie was ablaze all around us, rendering our passage in the road at certain places quite difficult. The scene around me reminded me of some of the rhetorical descriptions we so often read of

NAPOLEON'S SMOKING WAKE.

We left a blackened, desolate waste behind us. Perhaps our little conflict of a single day may not compare with his mighty struggles but it was about enough for one hundred and eighty men to attend to. Fighting a civilized enemy is perhaps rough work, but battling with fiends incarnate, highway robbers, and midnight assassins, "shapes hot from Tartarus," together with fire, smoke, hunger, and thirst, and the horrible fate of the captive at the stake in prospect is quite a different mode of warfare. We were now on the high prairie, far enough from wood and water. The enemy had possession of the creek, and to approach it was death. The sun was sinking below the horizon, and it was decided to form our corral and go into camp,—if sleeping *a la belle etoile* can be called "camp." Rifle-pits were dug around the entire corral at five hundred yards from it, and you may believe there was little sleep in our lines that night. Every available man was on picket. I rolled myself up in a buffalo robe, and with a canteen for a pillow slept "with one eye open." The firing had gradually subsided. The last shot was fired about 7 o'clock, and after making many attempts to burn us out by firing the prairie on every side, the fiends withdrew until the morrow. Their loss had been heavy. We saw many ponies running about riderless. One of our scouts came so close upon the Indians at one time as to kill one with a revolver. We had set out with 10,000 rounds of ammunition. Six thousand had already been expended, and here we were miles from the post, and surrounded by the enemy.

A GLOOMY PROSPECT

to be sure. Next morning they again opened on us just after breakfast. The fighting was not so heavy, but there was not a minute in the day that we did not hear a bullet hissing by. I have always read of bullets *whizzing* and *hurtling*. They could not have come from Indian muskets. Their bullets *hiss*. The firing gradually subsided by 11 a. m., and the Indians began assembling in a body on an eminence half a mile ahead of us. One of their number had a white flag and wore a white jacket. As we approached he came at a gallop, accompanied by another with a white handkerchief or rag on his head. They presented Col. Otis a letter from Col. Carlin, commanding at Standing Rock, certifying that they were friendly scouts; had just arrived from Standing Rock, and were en route to hostile camps on official business. They also presented the Colonel

A LETTER FROM SITTING BULL,

which you have doubtless already seen in the official reports. They said that Sitting B. was encamped near by, and desired to have a powwow. Half an hour later a glittering (?) cavalcade approached, and was received by the Colonel. Sitting Bull declined to dismount, and had a private secretary whom our interpreter had to address, and who then communicated with Gen. S. B. After half an hour's talk, in which they said they were "mad" because we were running through their country and driving all their buffalo away, it was agreed that Uncle Sam should give them four boxes of crackers and three sides of bacon, in consideration of which *res frumentaria* they would no longer molest us. The food was left in the road and we moved on. As a method of expressing his profound gratitude one warrior brought up his gun and sent a bullet hissing over our heads,—just to frighten (?) us, perhaps,—the cunning creature. The rest of our march was not at all exciting, except when

THE BUFFALO BEGAN TO INCREASE

in numbers. We saw thousands of them; also of antelope. There is abundance of game in this country and the climate is simply glorious. It is all a very delightful experience to me, of course. I shall be very much obliged for any Chicago papers you may send me. We seldom receive mail here, and any news from the States is greedily devoured. Very sincerely yours, ALFRED C. SHARPE,
Second Lieutenant Twenty-second Infantry.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

A Report in Favor of Doing Away with State Supervision,

And Allowing the Board of Trade to Make Rules on the Subject.

A meeting of the grain receivers interested in the subject of reforms in the grain inspection was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Arbitration Committee of the Board of Trade, Mr. H. A. Towner, of Rumsey Bros. & Co., in the chair.

Mr. Charles E. Culver, Chairman of the Committee on the subject of Grain Inspection appointed at the last meeting, made the following report:

The undersigned Committee appointed at a meeting of grain receivers to report upon the subject of grain inspection, beg to submit the following:

The Chicago Board of Trade inaugurated the inspection of grain, and first conducted the business under the system now practiced in this and other cities. The construction in Chicago of large grain elevators with facilities for unloading cars and handling grain cheaply and expeditiously resulted in a rapid increase of the grain trade, until the arrivals here became of such magnitude as to make indispensable some such system of inspection as was adopted, and which has rendered possible the immense transactions that have made this the greatest grain market of the world. At the outset many prejudices had to be overcome, obstacles of every kind were met with. Chief of the difficulties in the way of instituting and conducting satisfactorily the inspection was the absence of legal authority in the premises; the lack of proper laws regarding the warehousing of grain, the want of power to enforce the registration of warehouse receipts, and the inability to compel or induce elevator proprietors to report their receipts and shipments and stocks on hand. With a view of perfecting the system of inspection, and in order to protect the rights of parties whose grain was placed in warehouses, and to secure the safety of holders of warehouse receipts, the Board of Trade applied to the Legislature for requisite authority and the enactment of a warehouse law. Instead of granting to the Board of Trade the desired authority and enacting the law requested, the Legislature deprived that Association of the power it had exercised regarding the inspection of grain and

INSTITUTED A STATE INSPECTION.

The law establishing grades of grain that could not be added to or altered for two years—or at least that could not be changed except by an act of the General Assembly that meets biennially; the law also provided for a Board of Commissioners having offices at Springfield, 160 miles distant, who should appoint sub-inspectors, establish rules for inspection, and who should have general supervision of the business that was to be conducted in the name and in the behalf of the State by its hired agents. The law gave to the Chief Inspector supreme power to decide the grade and the resulting price of all the grain arriving in bulk at Chicago,—a power in some respects exceeding that of the Chief Executive of its State,—a decision from which no appeal was provided. To the Chief Inspector and to his judgment owners of property had to submit.

Under the provisions of the law the Governor—John M. Palmer—appointed as Commissioners men, the majority of whom not only apparently entertaining feelings antagonistic to the interests of the commerce of Chicago, but who were practically ignorant of every branch of the business of grain inspecting, the proper conduct of which was of such vital importance to the producing interests of the entire Northwest. In consequence of the improper administration of the unwise and unjust law, serious loss was sustained by farmers and country dealers, and much of our grain trade was diverted into other and new channels not to return to Chicago. During the following session of the Legislature, through the individual exertion of certain members of the Board of Trade, amendments in the law were secured by which the Commissioners were empowered at their discretion (by giving twenty days' notice) to modify the standing grades of grain, and a Committee was appointed to whom parties can appeal in case of dissatisfaction with the inspection of the Chief Inspector.

SINCE THESE MODIFICATIONS OF THE LAW

there has been less complaint with the inspection of grain. But your Committee find much and general dissatisfaction with the present law and with its administration, and, in the opinion of your Committee, there is a well-grounded fear of the future of our grain trade, if the State is to continue the business of inspecting grain here, and here only. The question arises, Why should Chicago be singled out as the only field for State and political operations in grain inspection? We cannot forget the disastrous experience of Eastern cities and other States with compulsory State inspection; that such were the frauds perpetrated upon the commercial community by State inspectors that the people of New York adopted an organic law prohibiting legislative enactments requiring State inspection.

Your Committee admit and advocate the necessity of a law that shall require the inspection of all grain going into, or coming from, warehouses in which grain belonging to different owners is carried and placed beyond identification. Upon a just law and upon its honest administration rest, to a large extent, interests of the entire country tributary to this market, and the future prosperity of the grain trade of Chicago. That the Constitutional Convention formed, and the people of our State adopted, a constitution requiring the Legislature to enact laws regarding the warehousing and the inspection of grain, is proof that the public generally appreciate the importance of an inspection law, and of a proper system of grain inspection. But it is not evidence that it was designed or expected that the State of Illinois should engage in the business of inspecting property which she neither buys nor sells,—property not her own, and not produced within her borders, but which, for the most part, is raised in other Commonwealths and owned largely by citizens of other States and countries. If proper for the State to do an inspection business for others, why not to engage in the transportation business, or in the business of buying and selling grain for others? Can there be any question as to the

NATURAL RIGHT OF BUYERS AND SELLERS—

of the owners of property—to arrange as to its classification; to establish rules, and agree upon men for its inspection? Have not the people of Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, and of other States wishing to ship grain to Chicago, the right to elect to whom they will consign it? Have not the people of the East and of Europe wishing to buy grain in Chicago the right to elect to whom they will send their orders, and should they not have the privilege to choose to whom they will delegate the power to adopt grades, rules, and select inspectors for inspecting the property they wish to buy and sell? Our grain-merchants are the owners, or represent the ownership, of the grain sold in Chicago. If they are to be trusted with its sale, and its purchase, and with the property itself, surely they are to be trusted with its classification, and the appointment of inspectors.

Your Committee believe that the Board of Trade is unauthorized, and that it would be unwise for it, to engage in the inspecting business by employing inspectors, collecting fees, and assuming the risk incident to the prosecution of the business. The Board of Trade is, however, authorized to make rules for the inspection of property, to adopt standards of grade, to appoint inspectors, weighmen, etc., and that association does exercise such power in regard to property other than grain, viz.: provisions, pork, flour, cooperage, hay, etc., all of which are inspected under the rules of that Association—by inspectors appointed by it and who are strictly liable for any errors they may make. In the firm belief that the interests of shippers to and from this market, and that the good of the grain trade of our city, can be best promoted by the State surrendering the business of inspecting grain and allowing the Board of Trade to exercise charter rights, and which it assumes with other property dealt in on 'Change, your Committee recommend that the grain-shippers be invited to co-operate with the grain-receivers in an effort to secure the repeal of that portion of the Warehouse law that makes it obligatory upon the State to inspect grain in this city.

CHARLES E. CULVER,
F. D. OERTEL,
J. G. SMYTHE,
JULIAN KEENE,
M. W. FOSS.

The report was adopted without debate.

Mr. How suggested the importance of obtaining statistics of the receipts of grain, in order that the gentlemen who went before the Legislature might be armed with all the necessary data in the way of figures. He believed that only a very small proportion of the grain, aside from corn, came from this State, and this he considered a very strong argument in favor of the repeal of the law.

Mr. Oertel moved to add five gentlemen to the Committee, to be selected from the receivers, shippers, millers, and dealers.

This motion was carried, the Chairman agreeing to announce the names of the five new members at another time. The meeting then adjourned.

STORAGE.

BUGGIES, FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE stored in fire-proof warehouse, 160 West Monroe-st. Money advanced to any amount; lowest charges.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—30-HORSE ENGINE, BOILER, AND steam pump, in good order; will be sold cheap. Apply to FRASER, CHALMERS & CO., 146 Fulton-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$50,000, TERMS EASY—4-STORY AND basement stone front store (corner) and lot 40x138 (the building covers the lot), and is one of the best in the city; it is in three blocks of Palmer and new Custom-House, and is now rented for $6,500 per year to good tenants; it is rented very low but pays 10 per cent net. We offer this only till Jan. 1. It will rent next year at $7,500. Parties who are looking for bargains and have money at hand can do no better than look at this. It is no fictitious representation. Call and see. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 148 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. LOT AT A BARGAIN. One of the most desirable corner lots on Wabash-av., near Douglas-place, Thirty-fifth-st., for sale cheap for cash or on easy payments. Address B W, Tribune.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCES AND LOTS ON easy terms, at Summerdale, Chicago & Northwestern Railway, Milwaukee Division. The lake water, cheap fares (7 cents), and proximity to the city gives this property substantial advantages which are worthy the attention of investors. Houses to rent very low. A. BENNETT, Agent, southeast corner Monroe and Market-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE City of Pensacola, Fla., for a place of resort in the winter; it is unequaled, and, as the city is growing rapidly, the property as an investment would be desirable. Address Lock Box 347 Pensacola, Fla.

FOR SALE—360 ACRES IN FLOYD COUNTY, Iowa, unimproved, all fine land; 3 large springs; improved farms adjoining; would make a fine stock-farm; would take clear house and lot in part pay. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN WITH AN ESTABLISHED trade (four years' traveling acquaintance) with the dry goods and notion merchants of Western Missouri and Kansas desires to make an engagement with a Chicago house in that line of goods; can give Chicago city reference. Address F 96, Tribune office.

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IF YOU WANT TO SELL, BUY, OR TRADE A BUSINESS or any property, or want a partner, call on L. P. SWIFT & SON, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

MEAT, VEGETABLE, AND POULTRY MARKET for sale; old-established and well-located; those wishing to buy will find this good chance. Call for one week at 1490 Butterfield-st.

WE HAVE CASH CUSTOMERS FOR MERCANTILE and other business; we have for sale real estate, manufactories, patents, bakery and confectionery, and mercantile business. 113 East Madison-st., Room 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE—AN EXperienced entry and bill clerk. Address C 8, Tribune office, stating references and terms.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND A CHEESE stand; must be a Swede. Call between 8 and 9 in the morning corner Clark and South Water-sts.

WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE, TWO young men that can write good and rapid hands; must have the best recommendations; salary low. Address F 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER WHO CAN LOAN his employer about $200 and would not object to travel occasionally; will give ample security. Address P 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLERK WITH ABOUT $4,000 CASH IN commission house; good security and first-class references. Address with particulars L 61, Tribune.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER WITH A 1 references. Address, inclosing references, T 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLERK IN HOTEL WHO WILL LOAN employer $400; steady employment at moderate wages. Address E 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE-work; must be a good penman, quick and correct at figures, and strictly honest and reliable. Address Y 74, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS CABINETMAKER. 123 Quincy-st.

WANTED—AN ENGINEER AND MACHINIST with about $2,000; permanent situation and satisfactory arrangements made for money. E 13, Otis Block.

Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN ACQUAINTED with the care of horses and with recommendations from last place. Apply 142 Dearborn-st., basement.

WANTED—THREE MEN TO DRIVE TEAMS AT JOHN CONNOR'S, corner Thirty-first and Laurel-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—250 RAILROAD LABORERS, $1.60 per day; 100 carpenters and bridge men, $2 to $2.50 per day; fare to Cairo $7.50; also, 100 coal-miners, $1.10 per ton, at J. H. SPERBECK & CO.'S, 25 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—500 MEN AT $500 A MONTH SELLING our letter book. No press or water used. Sample copy, worth $3, free. Send stamp for circular. EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 99 Madison-st. and 132 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN, BOYS, AND LADIES TO SELL automatic photographs of Moody and Sankey; Defiance extinguishing burner, no-chimney burner; Mann's patent safety tube, and 13 other new and fast-selling articles. $5 to $7 a day is being made on $2 to $5 capital. Catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the George H. Tyler Troupe. "Humpty Dumpty."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Florence. "The Mighty Dollar."

Adelphi Theatre.
Monroe street, corner Dearborn. "The Lucky Star."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Stickney & Co.'s New York Circus.

Farwell Hall.
Madison street, between Clark and LaSalle. Lecture by the Rev. T. D. Talmage. Subject, "Bright and Happy Homes."

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 92¼.

By a nearly unanimous vote the Legislature of Colorado yesterday adopted a preamble and resolutions protesting against the action of the Democratic majority of the National House of Representatives in refusing to recognize the rights of that State through its chosen representative in Congress. Fair-minded people of all parties will join in Colorado's indignation at this most unjustifiable and high-handed partisan outrage.

The President yesterday transmitted to Congress, without comment or recommendation, a message embodying the report of Senator Sherman, Gen. Garfield, and other Republicans who proceeded by his desire to New Orleans and witnessed the proceedings of the Louisiana Returning Board. The Democracy of the House, with an utter disregard of the courtesy due to the President of the United States, attempted to prevent the proper reception and consideration of the message, but were finally forced to submit to the placing of the document on the records of the House. The report is an exhaustive review of the situation in Louisiana, and sustains the action of the Returning Board in excluding the returns from the bulldozed parishes.

The movement among the grain-dealers of Chicago to secure the abolition of the present system of inspection under State control has assumed a shape that promises well for success. At a meeting yesterday of leading members of the Board of Trade a report was received from the Committee appointed to consider the subject of grain-inspection, setting forth the disadvantages attending the objectionable system, and the importance of the grain-producing regions tributary to this market and to the future prosperity of the grain trade of Chicago that the State of Illinois should relegate the business of inspection to the people immediately interested in it. The report urges the co-operation of grain-receivers and grain-shippers in the effort to bring the subject before the Legislature and secure a repeal of that portion of the law which operates so injuriously to the commercial interests of Chicago.

The President sent a special message to the House yesterday containing the report made to him of the Committee of eminent citizens sent to New Orleans to examine matters in connection with the bulldozing of the blacks and the canvassing of the votes. The Committee have accompanied their report with a barrel full of affidavits of intimidated blacks, numbering more than 4,000 sworn statements, setting forth the reign of terror that existed in several parishes. One who has looked over this huge pile of evidence says:

> The testimony is so complete, comprehensive, and conclusive that murder and violence and intimidation were employed to carry the election in the bulldozed parishes, that the country will sustain the Board in their action.

Mr. Eugene Hale, who was one of the Committee, said to Democrats yesterday who talked with him that he was glad they were going to send an Investigating Committee to Louisiana; that the Republicans had a perfect case; and that the Democrats would be glad to drop it before getting at the bottom of the course pursued by their party in that State.

The report of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan to the Adjutant-General of the Army deals largely with the subject of the past year's operations against the hostile Indians, and, among other matters of interest, the fate of the gallant Custer and his command is mentioned in a manner creditable to the head and heart of Gen. Sheridan. His theory of that melancholy affair is that Custer was deceived as to the number of warriors he attacked, and that, in so disposing his own and Reno's commands as to prevent the escape of what was supposed to be a small band of hostiles, Custer and his men discovered too late that the odds were overwhelmingly against them, and perished without the possibility of retreat or successful resistance. Gen. Sheridan is convinced that the extraordinary fighting qualities ascribed to Sitting Bull are quite apocryphal, and that this famous Indian is nothing but the insignificant leader of a small band of thieving warriors. The General is not favorably inclined toward the plan of locating the Sioux Nation in the Indian Territory, but recommends that all the tribes be established on the Missouri River between Standing Rock and Fort Randall.

The Chicago produce markets were rather less active yesterday. Mess pork closed steady, at $16.10 for the year and $16.22½@16.25 for January. Lard closed 2½c per 100 lbs lower, at $9.95 for December and $10.00 for January. Meats were steady, at 6¼c for new shoulders, boxed, 8¼c for do short-ribs, and 8½c for do short-clears. Highwines were firmer, at $1.06@1.06½ per gallon. Flour was in good demand and firm. Wheat closed ½c lower, at $1.18¾ for December and $1.19½ for January. Corn closed ⅛@¼c lower, at 44⅛c for December and 44⅞c for January. Oats closed ⅜c lower, at 33⅛c for December and 33⅞c for January. Rye closed easier, at 72c. Barley closed easier, at 67½@68c cash and 69½c for January. Hogs were fairly active and easier, closing weak at $5.65@5.90 for common to choice packing hogs. Cattle were dull and heavy, with sales at $2.60@5.00 for common to choice. Sheep were firm and unchanged. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $108.00 in greenbacks at the close.

The Democratic conspiracy to capture the Presidency by fraud is not confined to the Lower House of Congress, but in its ramifications reaches to the far-off State of Oregon, where a Democratic Governor has been found base enough to lend his official aid to a plot intended to steal from Hayes the vote of one Elector and give it to Tilden. Although the people of Oregon, by an undisputed majority given at an honest and free election, have chosen the Republican Electoral ticket the Governor has undertaken to subvert the will of the majority by withholding the certificate of election to one of the Republican Electors, and by giving the certificate to a Tilden Elector. The ground alleged is the ineligibility of one of the Republican candidates—which is in fact no ground at all, inasmuch as it is within the power of the remaining Electors to fill the vacancy. This course was pursued yesterday, the College ignoring the action of the Governor, and casting three votes for Hayes and Wheeler. The Democrat holding the fraudulent certificate was ignored, and all by himself proceeded to choose two other Electors and assumed to cast the Electoral vote of the State. There is not the shadow of doubt that Hayes is entitled to Oregon's three Electoral votes. Gov. Grover knows this perfectly well, but it is presumed that he had received orders from Washington to resort to the desperate expedient of certifying the election of one Democratic Elector as the basis of a contest in Congress, and fulfilled his instructions to the letter. The fraud will not work. Oregon's vote will be cast and counted solid for Hayes and Wheeler.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

In considering the Louisiana election, there are certain points which are clearly established, and which we may state as follows:

1. Of the votes that found their way into the ballot-box in the recent election the majority were unquestionably given to the Tilden and Hendricks Electors, the average being about 83,000 for the Democratic and 76,000 for the Republican Electors. This was the condition of the vote when the papers were opened and before they were purged by the Returning Board; and this first point is not denied by any one.

2. Before the vote was canvassed allegations were made, setting forth that numerous frauds of a very serious kind had been perpetrated in violation of the election laws of the State, and that these outrages included murder, attempted murder, whippings, threats, and intimidations of every imaginable form. There is no question of this, and the denials by the ex-Confederates that such outrages were perpetrated only weakens their own position. It would be better for them, even as a matter of policy, to admit them, and then show, if they can, that they were not sufficient to vitiate their polled majority. To deny these outrages throws discredit upon all their statements, since the proofs are overwhelming. Thousands of witnesses have testified to them. Thousands of affidavits have been sworn to setting forth the details. Army officers, local and State officers, and the victims themselves, some of them bearing the scars, and some of them still suffering from their horrible wounds, have appeared and told their terrible narratives.

3. The law of the State confers upon the Returning Board all the powers of a court to canvass the votes, go behind the returns, and inquire as to frauds practiced in any precinct of the State. This law is still in force, notwithstanding that the Democratic Legislature might at any time have repealed it, and Mr. Lamar recently declared on the rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans that the Confederates were fools not to have repealed it long ago. The law has been recognized by all the Democratic lawyers, and by such prominent Democrats as Palmer, Trumbull, Julian and others, who have recently visited New Orleans in the interest of Democratic "Reform" and spoils. It is, therefore, unquestionable that the Returning Board is a lawful body, clothed with judicial powers; that no local Court can review or set aside its findings, or dictate what its decisions shall be; and that the laws of the State make its decisions final and binding, so far as the elections of the State are concerned.

4. This brings us to the fourth point, namely, whether, in view of the law and the facts, which are unquestionable, the Board has fairly and honestly exercised its functions; whether it has or has not thrown out votes for mere partisan reasons, which it ought not to have done. Upon this question we make no direct assumption, but state our position hypothetically. If it is not shown that the Board has been dishonest in its revision and canvass,—and no one has the right to assume it in the case of sworn officers of the law,—and if the footings, when purged, where they should be purged under the provisions of the law, upon incontestible proofs of fraud, show that Hayes and Wheeler have received a majority of the lawful votes, then they are entitled to the Electors, and, in case the result depends upon the vote of Louisiana, the Democrats have no grounds for contesting the Presidency, and no other right to say that Mr. Hayes shall not occupy the Presidential office than that which is always made the basis of revolution and sedition, as in the Mexican and South American States. If, on the other hand, the Board had found that the majority of the lawful votes were given to Mr. Tilden, then it was their duty to give him the count, and, if they refused, the election would have been so tainted with fraud, and the Returning Board itself held in such public contempt, that neither Mr. Hayes nor Mr. Wheeler would accept their respective offices.

In setting forth these general propositions, we do not take the ground that the count has been absolutely just and proper; but what we do assume is, that the Returning Board had the right to make the investigation, and that no one else had the right, and that if the Board has found enough fraudulent votes which, when eliminated, leave a majority of the legal votes for Mr. Hayes, it was its duty to throw them out, and there is no cause for Democratic complaint; much less is there any reason for their threats of war upon the mere allegation of fraud. No honest Republican wants the Electoral vote given to Mr. Hayes unless it has been obtained in accordance with existing laws. It does not become Democrats to taunt Republicans with fraud until they have the undeniable proof. Their election record for forty years is tainted with fraud. It is a prominent feature in their history. They commenced frauds professionally at an early day. By the success of the Plaquemine frauds they stole this very State of Louisiana from the Whigs in 1844. They perfected their system in Tammany Hall, and stole the vote of the State of New York in 1868. Their election record in all the large cities has been a record of fraud. Baltimore as well as New York and Brooklyn has been at the mercy of the ballot-box stuffer for years. They have stolen not only the votes of cities but of States. Mississippi and Alabama are Republican to-day on a fair vote, but they have been seized by the Democrats by fraud and force. Chicago has had frequent and mournful experiences of Democratic election-tricks. It is but a few months since they stole the offices of South Chicago with such assurance and unblushing villainy that honest citizens could hardly be restrained from stringing the perpetrators of the fraud to lamp-posts. The very charter under which we live was foisted upon Chicago by Democratic frauds of the boldest and most reckless description. Thousands of votes were stuffed and thousands of votes were taken from the boxes. A party which has lived upon fraud for years cannot very consistently taunt another party with committing fraud. The majority which was found in the Lousiana ballot-boxes prior to revision was a fraud of itself. Whether Mr. Hayes be elected or not, whether Mr. Tilden be elected or not, whatever may have been the action of the Returning Board, one fact remains undeniable—that Louisiana is a Republican State, and, if an election could be held there as fairly and as freely as in the Northern States, it would return a large Republican majority. The Republicanism of Louisiana is unchallenged. If a Democratic majority has been obtained, then there is *prima-facie* evidence of theft and fraud.

THE BROOKLYN CALAMITY.

What was thought yesterday morning to have been an ordinary fire in Brooklyn has proved to have been a horrible calamity, in which probably not fewer than 175 lives were lost. The details of the disaster are not essentially different from those of similar fires and panics in public halls, except that they are more appalling than usual. The Brooklyn Theatre was about two-thirds filled, and only a few minutes before the close of the performance one of the "drops" which shut off a view of the top of the stage-part of the theatre caught fire from the usual line of gas-lights which illuminate the stage at the top. The origin of the fire being instantly revealed to the audience, and back of them as they turned to go out, the theatre might have been emptied without the loss of a single life if it had been protected by an adequate number of exits. As it was, the fire originating on the stage, there was but the single exit where the box-office was located, and the result was a human holocaust.

It is not likely that any Chicago people will be more intimately afflicted by this disaster than common humanity and sympathy entail, but all persons have a direct interest in the very general insecurity of our theatres and public halls. There have lately been many ghastly and horrible warnings of the constant danger incurred by visiting places of amusement which are not provided with proper facilities for exist. A little more than a month ago, a panic in the Chinese Theatre in San Francisco, occasioned by an alarm of fire which was speedily extinguished, resulted in the death and serious injury of hundreds. A short time after, the floor of a so-called opera-house in Sacramento gave way, the audience were precipitated into the space below, seven persons were killed, and 100 injured. Now we have a fire in a Brooklyn theatre, which took its start directly in the face of the audience, and gave timely warning, and yet probably one-fifth of all the people present were either killed or badly hurt.

The rapid succession of this class of disasters should be taken as a warning by every large community. There is but one of all the theatres and public halls in Chicago (McVicker's Theatre) which conforms at all to the rigid requirements that should be exacted as to exits and stairways, while there are several which, in a fire, panic, or alarm, would become a funeral pile for all the people present. The stairways are the most dangerous impediments to rapid egress in a panic. The fall of a single person generally results in the blocking of the entire stairway, as was the case in the Brooklyn Theatre. There should be an independent exit from every gallery into the street, as there is in McVicker's Theatre, besides the interior stairways; the theatre or hall should be surrounded by an open space, with numerous exits on all sides; the main body of the hall should not be permitted to be higher than the ground floor; the doors should all open out, and the aisles, passages, and stairways should be of generous width. How many theatres and halls in this city, except the one we have named, approximate these conditions? The Common Council will do well to order a special examination into the condition and safety of our public halls generally, and, upon proper consideration, exact certain improvements that common prudence and decent consideration for safety absolutely demand.

The long suspense is over, and Hayes is elected President. The majority of the Electoral College have cast their votes for him. The sealed packages containing the votes have yet to be opened and counted by the President of the Senate and the result officially proclaimed. But the votes have been cast—185 for Hayes and 184 for Tilden. This is the vote as cast by the States yesterday:

THE VOTE OF THE NORTH.

For Hayes.		*For Tilden.*	
California	6	Connecticut	6
Colorado	3	New Jersey	9
Illinois	21	New York	35
Iowa	11	Indiana	15
Kansas	5		
Maine	7		
Massachusetts	13		
Michigan	11		
Minnesota	5		
Nebraska	3		
Nevada	3		
New Hampshire	5		
Ohio	22		
Oregon	3		
Pennsylvania	29		
Rhode Island	4		
Vermont	5		
Wisconsin	10		
Total	166	Total	65

THE VOTE OF THE SOUTH.

For Hayes.		*For Tilden.*	
Florida	4	Alabama	10
Louisiana	8	Arkansas	6
South Carolina	7	Delaware	3
		Georgia	11
		Kentucky	12
		Maryland	8
		Mississippi	8
		Missouri	15
		North Carolina	10
		Tennessee	12
		Texas	8
		Virginia	11
		West Virginia	5
Total	19	Total	119
For Hayes	185	For Tilden	184

The same vote was cast for Vice-President, and Wheeler elected. There will undoubtedly be a long, angry, fierce controversy in Congress over the result in the Electoral College. An attempt may be made to prevent the votes of Colorado from being counted, for the express purpose of cheating Gov. Hayes out of his election, and letting in his opponent. There may be strenuous efforts to reverse the declared result in Louisiana, and give the election in that State to the bulldozers. There may be something desperate done to steal the vote of South Carolina, and hand the State over to the tender mercies of the rifle-clubs. And other things may be attempted. Failing in all efforts to change the verdict of the great jury, resort may be had to revolutionary measures through the aid of the dominant majority in the House of Representatives, by some such desperate plan as that proposed by Clarkson N. Potter, of New York. Potter proposes to have two Presidents, one elected by the Electoral College and the other by the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives, and then let them fight it out, Mexican fashion. The probabilities now are that there will be a stormy winter at Washington, and that the country will be kept in as great a fever of excitement as the politicians are capable of creating. The wisest thing everybody can do is to keep cool, and agree to support the President-elect, R. B. Hayes.

ELECTING A PRESIDENT.

The country is rapidly making history, and it is not that kind of history that should attend the opening of the second century of the Republic. History, however, is philosophy teaching by experience, and there can be but few intelligent and honest men in the land who will not concede the imperious necessity for such a change in the system of electing a President as will, so far as human foresight can devise, render a recurrence of the present extraordinary state of affairs impossible. The Constitution was framed in 1787, and was put in operation by the organization of the Government in April, 1789. Washington was elected twice and John Adams once under the plan of election originally provided, but at the fourth election there occurred an unforeseen contingency which for a time threatened the peace of the nation. After an escape from civil war growing out of a defective method of electing President, Congress proposed, and the Legislatures of the several States promptly ratified, a constitutional change. The plan which first went into force in 1805 has been in operation ever since, and though its weakness has been notorious, and the possibility of ultimate difficulty been frequently predicted, no occasion has arisen until now to illustrate how dangerous that plan has been. The present constitutional mode of appointing Electors is deficient. It was never adapted to popular elections. If Presidential Electors were appointed by members of the State Legislatures, as was originally the case in many States, the possibility of a contest would be more remote. It is true that even in that case there might be charges of fraud, corruption, and other dishonesty in the election or organization of the Legislature,—such as is the case now in South Carolina. The Constitution is defective in the particular that, while it provides for an official canvass of the returns of the Electoral votes by the President of the Senate (who, ordinarily, is the Vice-President of the United States), in the presence of the two Houses, and the declaration of the result by him, it provides no means by which, in case of duplicate returns or contesting protests, any dispute or controversy as to the validity of the certificates, or of the election of the Electors whose votes are certified, may be determined. Until 1865 the rule had been uniform that the President of the Senate should open the certificates, count the vote, and declare the result. Though there had been repeated occasions where the validity of the returns was questioned, no action was ever taken, because the questioned return would in no wise affect the result. The defect in the Constitution was notorious, and it has been pointed out quadrennially, but no step was ever taken to supply the omission. The practice that the President of the Senate, in counting the returns and declaring the result in the presence of the two Houses, acted finally and conclusively in the whole business, and that the two Houses of Congress were only present as witnesses, would, in the absence of any law or constitutional regulation, be accepted as the only rule on the subject, had not Congress, in 1865, by a joint rule having the force of law, provided that on the objection of either House the vote of any State should be rejected. Under this rule, objections were made and votes of States excluded in 1869 and 1873. That rule, however, has not been in force since March, 1875, and the whole question is now where it stood before such rule was adopted. The validity or constitutionality of such rule has always been questioned and disputed, and it would perhaps have never been adopted at all were it not for the peculiar circumstances of the Southern States with their quasi-Governments, and in the State Governments whose legality was in doubt.

Now, what is wanted is a provision in the Constitution creating a tribunal with recognized authority to canvass the popular vote for President in each State, and to declare the same; and that the authority of this tribunal shall be final and absolute in the matter; *or*, that there shall be some further authority before whom the State canvass can be contested, and by which a final decision shall be made. The necessity for such a tribunal is now confessed. If the final power of determining the vote of a State for President be taken from the State authorities, where shall it be lodged? Shall it be given to Congress, or shall it be given to the two Houses acting separately? If the latter, what shall be done when the two Houses fail to agree? The two Houses of Congress will always be made up of partisans of the competing candidates, and frequently the two Houses will be of opposing politics. To lodge the power in Congress, or in either House, to reject returns of the Presidential vote, will end in giving to Congress, or to one House or the other, the absolute power of electing the President. Such a result, instead of being a reform, will be a change for the worse. What, then, is to be done? It is proposed to constitute the Supreme Court a tribunal to canvass and determine judicially all questions of dispute as to the legality and validity of the returns of the votes given in the several States for President. This measure is urged not only as a permanent provision of the Constitution to apply to all elections hereafter, but it is urged as a means of escape from the present threatening complications of a disputed election. This is open to the objection, and it is a serious one, that it is converting the Supreme Court into a political machine, and that it may often happen that one or more Justices of that Court may be candidates. The Judges may thereafter form a conspicuous part of the party machinery. When the members of a Court are known to be politically divided with a small majority on one side, it will be in the power of Congress to increase the number of Judges so as to secure a majority of the members of the Court in view of the decision of the election of President. We do not say that this scheme to make the Supreme Court the final judge in cases of disputed Presidential elections is not the best that has been proposed; but we do say that even that may be abused and made a mere adjunct of party. We think, moreover, that the mere counting of the votes and deciding disputed elections is not the only thing needing reform. The whole manner of electing a President is defective, and needs to be brought closer to a fair and honest choice by the people.

It must be confessed that everybody who perused the President's message laid it down with a feeling of disappointment at his silence in regard to the Southern elections. In fact, he ignores all reference to the fierce Presidential contest which the country has passed through, and makes no allusion to the delicate questions growing out of it, except to refer to the necessity of "having some safeguard over the mode of choosing and declaring the election of a President." In trying to account for this remarkable silence on the most important matters of discussion, we can think of no better explanation than that he did write about the Presidential election and the use he made of the troops in the South to preserve the peace and prevent intimidation of voters; but that when he submitted the document to the Cabinet for their suggestions, they advised him to strike it all out, and make no reference to the subject whatever. Anything he might say would be savagely seized upon by the Confederate House, its meaning perverted, the facts distorted, and himself fiercely vilified; so he finally concluded to eliminate all he had written about matters in the shot-gun and bulldozed States from his message, and let the Confederates look for subjects for fault-finding outside of the Executive communication.

The struggle for the control of the State Government of South Carolina is fierce and desperate. Yesterday the Democrats bribed or bamboozled another of the colored Republican members of the House, making five in all, one of them white. This secures them sixty-three members, which is claimed to be the constitutional majority,—the House consisting of 124 when all the seats are filled. The Republicans are now reduced to fifty-four members who hold certificates from the Returning Board. They have voted in several contestants from counties which elected Democrats, and contend that they thereby legally keep up a quorum as fast as deserters leave them for the other camp. The Republicans of each House met in joint session and proclaimed Chamberlain elected Governor. A majority of the Senators were present, but not of the House holding certificates of election. After this was done, and Chamberlain declared Governor, Wade Hampton made a fiery and belligerent speech, in which he said:

> I am supported by the property-owners of the State, and by good men of all classes. Two months ago I said I would submit my claims before the people of South Carolina, and if elected Governor that, by the eternal God, I would have my place. Since when, in spite of fraud and falsehoods, all the powers of the State Government, and the bayonets of President Grant, I have been, by 75,000 white men and 17,000 colored men, chosen to be Governor of the State of South Carolina, and Governor *I will be*. The ballot-box has announced the verdict of the people, and I will be their Governor, or they shall have a military Government.

If this is not bluff and bluster, it means mischief. It is said that 10,000 members of the rifle-clubs are now in Columbia, with their blankets and haversacks, and armed to the teeth. Magone, Tilden's right-hand man, is there directing matters in behalf of his chief. A press dispatch says that the State Supreme Court has just decided the Democratic House, reinforced by five renegade Republicans, which now numbers sixty-three members holding certificates from the Returning Board, "to be the legal House of Representatives, and will issue a mandamus compelling the Secretary of State to turn over the returns for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor to Speaker Wallace. The Democrats are jubilant over these events." This will add materially to the existing complication.

At the request of a correspondent, and for the convenience of those who may desire to refer to them, we republish the provisions of the Constitution and the United States statute upon the counting of the Electoral vote:

> The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, . . . and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transfer sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, *directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the vote shall then be counted*; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number shall be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, etc.—*Constitution, Amendments, Art. XII.* Congress *shall* be in session on the second Wednesday in February succeeding every meeting of the Electors, and the certificates, or so many of them as have been received, shall then be opened, the votes counted, and the persons to fill the offices of President and Vice-President ascertained and declared, agreeable to the Constitution.—*Laws of the United States, Act of March* 1, 1792.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—Will you have the kindness to publish, in order to decide a bet, the official returns of Tilden's majority in New York State, and Hayes' majority in Illinois, and greatly oblige

A Reader?

The vote for President in New York was as follows:

Tilden	522,612
Hayes	489,529
Cooper and scattering	6,174
Tilden over Hayes	33,083

In Illinois the result was as follows:

Hayes	277,226
Tilden	258,602
Cooper	17,109
Scattering	286
Hayes over Tilden	18,624

It is altogether improbable that either the carpet-baggers or the army will afford the Cotton States blacks much better protection in the future than in the past. The cause of aggression is exposed to light by Capt. Hale, of the regular army, whose report is quoted by the Returning Board. He says:

> From my observation and knowledge of the colored people living in the Southern States, I do believe that they are very timid,—in fact, almost destitute of courage; that their fears are easily wrought upon, and that they will quickly yield to an opposing display of force, especially if the opposing element is composed of armed white men.

This utter lack of personal courage and self-defense is what make the despair of the situation.

The "South" is not "solid" for Tilden, but the Carolina rifle-clubs, Mississippi shot-gun plan, and Louisiana bulldozers came plaguey near making it "solid" for him. The State of Mississippi was taken from us by open highway robbery and garroting.

The *Post* puts a conundrum. It wants to know "Whether the blacks in the South are to be hereafter haggled for by contending bodies of White-Liners, and protected that they may be voted like cattle, as they were formerly fed, that they might be made strong to do the work of slaves?" We have no reason to doubt it, judging the future by past experience. If the *Post* has any clairvoyant or other means of penetrating mysteries of the future, let it make public its knowledge.

The Democratic gamblers who have not hedged, but have howled for a month past, might as well give up their bets, for the bulldozers are beat, and the money which has so long been kept out of circulation is needed to "move the craps."

When the election bets are handed over to the winners, one of the two causes of political excitement will subside. The gamblers being quieted, there will only remain those who expect to get an office to make noise hereafter and threaten blood and gore.

The time now has come to "pass in the chips," and let the stakes go into the hands of the winners. The money has been tied up in the pool-rooms long enough. Let it go into circulation, as it is needed to move the craps.

The bulldozers threw in fraudulent votes, but the Returning Board pitched them out, which leaves Tilden out in the cold.

We think it is safe to express the conviction that the bulldozers are beat.

PERSONAL.

The Royal Academy exhibition of the art-works of Gibson, the sculptor, has been opened in London.

The Cesnola collection of antiquities from Cyprus, and especially the objects from the Temple of Kurium, have been lately secured by the New York Museum of Arts.

Father Gavazzi, the former Italian Catholic priest, whose apostasy caused much excitement twenty-five years ago, delivered a lecture at Edinburg, Scotland, on the 12th ult.

Prince Leopold, the youngest son of Queen Victoria, is again affected by his old malady, a swelling of the knee, and his symptoms are said to be grave. His health has long been precarious.

Lucy Hooper directs attention to the significant circumstance that no one has as yet been proceeded against for forging the Du Sommerard letter, alleged to be apocryphal, concerning the Centennial.

The thirty-second birthday of the Princess of Wales was lately celebrated at Sandringham with magnificent festivities. The school-children were treated to a tea, and a ball was given to the tenantry.

Body-finding is a regular trade in Paris. The authorities pay 10 francs for every body recovered from the Seine, and money derived from this source is no inconsiderable addition to the revenues of the watermen.

Miss Augusta Dargon, the actress so much admired in New York, has lately broken up her company and engaged in giving readings. She read selections from Shakspeare, Poe, Tennyson, Burns, and others, at Detroit, Tuesday night.

Mr. William Emerson Baker, the eccentric millionaire of Wellesley, Mass., has bought the American Restaurant, the Egyptian structure in the Main Building, and the Syrian Pavilion at Fairmount Park, and intends to erect them on his farm.

The New York *Times* notices that Mr. Tupper has disappeared suddenly and completely, and fears that he may have been enticed into the chamber of horrors known in Mr. Talmage's house as his "study" (what a hollow mockery is that word!) and there preached to death by the pastor.

The three children at Marpingen, in Prussian Rhineland, who last summer stated they had repeatedly seen the Holy Virgin in a wood close to their village, and whose glowing asseverations, backed by the clergy, attracted thousands of pilgrims to the sacred spot, have been tried by Judge Comes, at St. Wendel. Upon the children confessing that they have been telling lies, they were sentenced to be placed in an educational establishment for culprits under 12 years of age.

A mysterious murder-case is now causing much excitement in Paris. The victim was a woman. Her mutilated body was found in the Seine. It was taken to the Morgue and exposed to public view, and more than 50,000 persons viewed it in one day, while at last accounts the popular interest in the subject continued unabated. More than one bridal party made its wedding excursion to the Morgue instead of to the Bois de Boulogne. No clew has been obtained to the identity of the murderers.

The subject of Tennyson's new drama, "Harold," is a fine one, including the brie reign of the last of the Saxon Kings, the invasion of England by William of Normandy, the battle of Hastings, and Harold's loss of life and Kingdom. There has been but one play previously written on the subject, that of Mr. Thomas Boyce, published in London in 1786. Bulwer's novel, "Harold, the Last of the Saxon Kings," was one of his least popular works, and was never adapted for the stage, nor could it have been.

The Young Men's Christian Association and the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage may think that all is fair in advertising as in love, war, and religion; but persons supposed to be less delicately organized will think that the distribution of their cards at the Apollo Club concert Tuesday night was in bad taste and questionable honesty. Each card, in the form of a ticket of admittance, bore in large type the lines: "Admit one to the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage's lecture at Farwell Hall," while below, in very fine type, ran the line, "on payment of 50 cents."

John Taylor Johnston, whose recent misfortunes in New Jersey Central and consequent determination to dispose of his fine picture-gallery at auction have already been noticed, inherited a fortune of $2,000,000 from his father. He bought New Jersey Central when it was above par, and still holds about a million dollars face value, while the market-value has declined to 34. The famous "Slave Ship" in Mr. Johnston's collection is the only Turner ever brought to this country, excepting those in the Lennox Gallery, which is never open to the public, or to any but the most intimate friends of the owner.

A Hartford humorist—may it have been Mark Twain?—heard a good and new story which was said to be original with a man in Vermont. The Hartford humorist, being a professional writer, thought he could make something of the material suggested, and consequently wrote to Vermont, asking the original author to jot down the incidents as exactly as he could remember them. A check for $50 was inclosed, "as a sort of copyright payment," and the Vermonter was specially enjoined not to give the story a wider publicity than that which it already enjoyed. In a few days there came to Hartford a marked copy of a Vermont newspaper with a letter stating that the person addressed there was not accustomed to the use of the pen, he had been obliged to call the village editor to his assistance. The latter had been very glad to get the story and had printed it gratuitously, and was quite willing that it should be copied. The Vermont man was very thankful for the $50.

Dumas' new play, lately produced at the Gymnase in Paris, is designed to show how generally unhappy and undesirable are marriages formed between stage-people and those not belonging to the profession. The argument is skillfully worked up, beginning with the solicitations of the retired actress, who has squandered her noble husband's property, for permission to return to the stage. He then learns that she has been unfaithful to him. He attempts to have her retire from the stage, and go with him to live in the country. She refuses. After much misery on both sides he leaves her, whereupon she proposes to kill herself, but is laughed out of her intention by cynical companions, who object to importing the fifth act of a tragedy into real life. These remonstrances are so effective that she says at last, with a sigh of relief, "Tell them I will act to-morrow." The ladies in the play wear very long dresses of cardinal red and pearl white, with gold chatelaines and a chain holding a fan, or smelling-bottle and an eye-glass, all of which are very fashionable this year.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—William Dean, Tipton, Ia.; J. S. Harden, Jr., Marquette; J. C. Gault, Milwaukee; W. S. Alexander, St. Paul; G. M. Brinkerhoff, Springfield; A. B. Leet, Grand Rapids; N. B. and S. C. Parmly, New Orleans; Gen. G. M. Dodge, Council Bluffs; W. E. Burlock, New York; J. C. Gregory, Madison; Gen. S. G. Magill, Clinton, Ia.; Charles Ray and J. M. Bean, Milwaukee.... *Sherman House*—The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, Brooklyn; Col. L. E. Warren, New York; F. M. Hayden, Buffalo; R. H. Reese, Philadelphia; the Hon. A. R. Robinson, Topeka; D. D. Brown, DeKalb; D. T. Leahy, New York; H. O. Clarke, Detroit; the Hon. J. F. Smith, Freeport; Simon Gubhart, Dayton, O.... *Tremont House*—Gen. T. W. Conway, Washington; the Hon. H. W. Duncan, Ohio; Gen. R. S. White, Fort Atkinson; C. D. Marsh, Milwaukee; Gen. Chauncey Coon, Boston; Henry Sabine, Boston; the Hon. C. N. Smith, Warden Wisconsin Penitentiary, Waupun.... *Palmer House*—C. S. Bragg, Cincinnati; W. R. Pool, St. Louis; J. L. Kennedy, Pittsburg; W. W. Law, E. M. Smith, and E. R. Smith, New York; J. E. Hodgson, San Francisco; Alexander Delmar, U. S. Silver Commission; R. Scott, Kalamazoo; J. M. Bostwick, Janesville, Wis.; John Stambaugh, Youngstown, O.

CREMATION.

Baron Von Palm's Eccentric Desire Carefully Complied With.

The Body Reduced to Three Pints of Ashes in a Scientific Manner.

Detailed Account of the Progress of the Interesting Performance.

Col. Olcott's Poetical Notes of the Affair—It Was a Pronounced Success.

Some Account of the Checkered Antecedents of the Master of Ceremonies.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 6.—This morning the cremation of Baron Von Palm took place at Dr. Le Moyne's furnace at Washington, twenty-eight miles from this city. The affair was conducted without ostentation and very quietly. The reception-room, small as it is, was sufficiently commodious to accommodate the spectators in attendance. Scientific men were conspicuous by their absence, and, before the cremation was over, it leaked out that the slim attendance of notables was attributable to the fact of Dr. Le Moyne's having notified them that there would be no room for them. This morning, soon after 7 o'clock, Dr. Le Moyne and Henry S. Olcott, and Henry J. Newton, the executors of the Baron, left the house of the former and started for Gallows Hill. Dr. Otterson, of the Brooklyn Board of Health; Dr. Asdale, of this city; Dr. Hupp, of Wheeling, W. Va.; Dr. Folsom, of Boston; Dr. Clemmer, of Brownsville; and S. L. Brice, of the Wheeling Board of Health, were already on the street, and all climbed the hill together. The people of Washington seemed to pay little attention to the cremation. The small party of scientists were greeted with a curious stare, and that was all. Twenty-five newspaper men closely followed the party, and at 8 o'clock the reception-room was full.

THE CRIB

rested on the catafalque near a window in the reception-room, and directly opposite the door leading from the front of the building. In the crib were the remains of the Baron. The head only was exposed, the body being wrapped in a winding-sheet of linen. The face was very dark, nearly black in color, but the features were natural. The tissues were flaccid, and the eyes sunken and wasted. With the exception of a faint smell of carbolic acid the remains were odorless. The body was in such a condition that a number of physicians expressed the opinion that it would not be a difficult work to separate the skin from the muscular tissues. The odor of carbolic acid noted arose from a crystalization of that acid with which the cavity of the stomach had been partly filled. In addition to this, a preparation of potter's clay was used in the process of embalmment. The body weighed ninety-two pounds.

At 15 minutes after 8 o'clock Col. Olcott completed the preparation of the body for cremation. Frankincense, myrrh, and aromatic spices were sprinkled over it, and then it was wrapped in a linen cloth which had been saturated in a solution of alum. A few primroses, some immortelles, a bunch of geraniums and roses, and several sprigs of evergreen were laid upon the dead Baron's breast, and the pall-bearers stepped to the crib and

LIFTED THE BODY FROM THE CATAFALQUE.

A blast of furious heat came from the furnace when the door was opened, and the pall-bearers propelled the body quickly into the furnace. It was thought that the first heat would consume the coverings, and to avert this the winding-sheet soaked in alum water had been wrapped about the body. The temperature of the furnace was then 1,000 degrees, and the heat was increased until after the body was in the furnace about an hour the temperature was believed to be about 2,000 degrees. This was purely hypothetical, however, as there was no barometer on hand to accurately determine the intensity of the heat. It was about twenty-five minutes after 8 o'clock when the door of the furnace was closed upon the remains of the Baron, and for probably ten seconds after a an unpleasant smell tainted the room. The odor was faint, but quite pronounced enough to be noted by the spectators. A constant current of air was forced into the furnace by a blower. For the first half hour observations were made every few minutes, and no change could be observed in the appearance of the body in the crib.

At 10 minutes past 9 o'clock the form of the body was unchanged. Col. Olcott made an observation at this time, and expressed the opinion that the body was destroyed, but that the ashes still retained the form. Five minutes after this another observation disclosed the bones of the left knee incandescent and protruding from the winding-sheets. At the same moment

THE BARE AND ILLUMINED SKULL

was also visible, and above it the evergreens were curled into a wreath. At twenty minutes after 9 o'clock the ribs on the left side showed through the linen wrappers, and a few minutes after the larger bones of the thigh and leg on the same side of the body were apparent. The wreath and arch of evergreens were still intact. At 9:43 another observation was made. Then it was impossible to distinguish the outline of the body. At 11 o'clock the incineration was complete, nothing being left of the Baron but three pints of ashes—quite enough to fill the small urn which rested on top of the furnace during the cremation. The heat was kept up in the furnace until 12 o'clock to make the assurance of the completion of the work doubly sure. At 12 o'clock Col. Olcott and Dr. Le Moyne made a last inspection of the remains, and the cremation was declared to be complete. What was left in the furnace still retained the outlines of a human being, but it required but the coyest touch of the gentlest summer zephyr to crumble it to an indistinguishable pile of ashes. The gentlemen upon becoming satisfied of this ordered the fires to be drawn and the crematory bricked up. To-morrow at 12 o'clock the ashes will be carefully collected and deposited in an antique vase procured by Col. Olcott for the purpose from the region of the Upper Nile.

THE VASE OR URN

is of red clay, and has a short neck, and in shape is very like those found in excavations in Eastern mines. The ashes will be sprinkled with perfume before being inclosed in this receptacle, after the old custom of the ancient Romans, especially the Greeks. The urn will be taken back with the party of the Theosophical Society and kept by them in the Temple at New York. Following is the official report of Col. Olcott:

> Body inserted at 8:27.
>
> At 8:45 o'clock vapor cleared away; body seen plainly against the brilliant red background of the retort. A fine mouth was white hot and seemed like a radiant crown floating over the old man's head. The form of every sprig of evergreen was seen, the pointed branches arching, and turned toward the centre. The sheet enfolds the corpse, the alum experiment being a perfect success in preserving elements of decency in covering bodies.
>
> At 9 o'clock and 15 minutes the sheet was charred at the head and stood up black and ragged.
>
> A REMARKABLE EFFECT
>
> is to be noticed. The left hand is raised, and points upward, seeming to indicate that the dead man had ascended from the consuming remains.
>
> At 9 o'clock and 25 minutes Dr. Otterson tested the draft through the eye-hole with a bit of paper. It had been suggested that there was not enough oxygen. It was found that there was a draft, and the left arm was seen to fall again. A glorious rose-colored light about the remains, and a sort of faint mist and faint aromatic odor stealing through the vent-hole.
>
> At 10 o'clock and 25 minutes the incandescent feet semi-transparent; crib red-hot; body surrounded by a golden-tinged mist.

At 10 o'clock and 50 minutes Dr. Lemoyne and the three Health officers, Mr. Harding and Col Olcott, held a private consultation in the furnace-room. All agreed that cremation was complete. In the afternoon a meeting of scientists at the Court-House was addressed by President Hays, of Washington and Jefferson College, Dr. Lemoyne, Col. Olcott, Dr. King, and others.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

New York, Dec. 5.—Public curiosity is considerably excited over the announcement that on Wednesday next the remains of Baron de Palm are to be cremated at Washington, Pa. It will be remembered that when the Baron died, some months since, the funeral ceremonies, conducted by the Theosophical Society, provoked very general comment. There was an entire absence of the usual religious element, generally considered necessary on such occasions; but, instead, Col. Henry S. Olcott, President of the Society, gave a rambling discourse upon Spiritualism, the objects of the Theosophical Society, and a short biographical sketch of Baron de Palm. The funeral was better calculated to glorify Col. Olcott than to show respect for the dead. Baron de Palm made a will leaving his property to Col. Olcott, made him and Henry J. Newton his executors, and directed his body to be burned. This last request is to be put into execution by his executors on Wednesday next.

THE NAMES AND TITLES

of the deceased gentleman are given as Joseph Henry Louis, Baron de Palm, Grand Cross Commander of the Sovereign Order of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, Knight of St. John of Malta, Prince of the Roman Empire, late Chamberlain to his Majesty the King of Bavaria. The Baron was a gentleman of about 70 years, a man of science, and a great student. Just why or when he came to this country does not appear. He was seldom heard of while here, and only became an object of popular interest when he took his departure for another world. Being skeptical in matters of religion, he drifted naturally into the Theosophical Society, and engaged with its members in seeking a clew to those subjects which have been wisely hidden from mortal eyes. He became an investigator of Spiritualism, and it is understood that he directed that the property he left to Col. Olcott to be expended in prosecuting these investigations. At the time his death, there being no proper apparatus in the country for cremating the body, it was deposited in a vault in the Lutheran Cemetery, near Williamsburg, Long Island. Since then a

CREMATION FURNACE

has been built at Washington, Pa., by Dr. F. J. Le Moyne. This crematory is a brick building one story high, with an iron roof. It contains a reception room about twenty feet square, and the furnace room. The body to be cremated is placed in an iron retort, seven and a half feet long, twenty inches high and twenty inches wide. Beneath this is the furnace, the whole being inclosed in brick-work. There are three chimneys to the furnace, and it is so arranged that all the odors arising from the burning body are conveyed into the furnace and escape through the chimneys. A number of carcasses of sheep have already been reduced to ashes in the furnace for the purpose of testing it, and no disagreeable odors reached the outside air. It is expected that it will take about five hours to reduce the body of the Baron to ashes, and possibly a day for the retort to cool so that the ashes can be removed. Col. Olcott has obtained

AN EGYPTIAN VASE

in which to inclose the dust of his friend. This vase, which came from the Upper Nile country, is made of red clay. It has a short thick neck, handles on both sides, and on one side there is a brass plate on which to engrave the name of the Baron and the usual tombstone inscription. The body was taken from the cemetery recently, when it was found to be in a good state of preservation, the result of the embalming process to which it was subjected immediately after death. All the preliminaries necessary to the final cremation have been gone through with, none of the authorities interposing any objection to the disposition of the body proposed. Nobody seems to care very much for the body of the old Baron, but there is very general curiosity to know how this first attempt at burning a dead body in this country will succeed. There is little danger of the practice becoming general for many years to come. It may be the best possible way to dispose of our worn-out bodies, but no one will care to try it till it has been made popular or fashionable, which is like the Irishman's new boots, that he swore he could never get on till he had worn them a few times.

WHO IS COL. OLCOTT?

In all this business, Col. Olcott has been brought prominently forward in a light which he, doubtless, considers complimentary, but which is generally regarded as the reverse. Twenty years or more ago Col. Olcott was an assistant editor of the New York *Tribune*. In his early days in journalism he aided that old veteran, Solon Robinson, in preparing the agricultural matter for the *Weekly Tribune*. He was an intense Abolitionist, entering earnestly and zealously into Mr. Greeley's ideas upon that subject, and contributing valuable service in maintaining the policy of the paper upon the Slavery question. If I am not mistaken, he was one of the "bleeding Kansas" correspondents of the *Tribune*, and I *know* that he was one of the correspondents who wrote such vivid descriptions of the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry. For a time, also, he was a war correspondent of the *Tribune*, but was finally appointed by Secretary Stanton to the rank of a Colonel, and detailed to investigate the accounts of depot quartermasters. He rendered the Government valuable service in this position, correcting many abuses, and saving the Government large sums of money. Among other persons whom he investigated, was our well-known politician and friend of the President, Tom Murphy. At that time Murphy was

MAKING SHODDY HATS

for soldiers by contract. Tom had already accumulated a fortune in the business, furnishing hats made of paper and lint, which melted away with the first rain, when Olcott got after him. He soon found out the frauds practiced, and had Mr. Murphy brought before a Military Commission for trial. Before the trial was concluded, however, the Commission was dissolved, and Murphy escaped State-Prison. Singularly, the evidence taken by the Commission showing Murphy's guilt very soon disappeared from the War Department, so that when he was appointed Collector of this port, and this evidence was wanted by his opponents to prevent his confirmation by the Senate, it could not be found. Col. Olcott, however, had the original notes of all the testimony taken, but refused to show them to any one to be used for political purposes. Mr. Murphy, or his friends, offered thousands of dollars for this record, but Col. Olcott would neither let him nor his enemies have it. At the close of the War Col. Olcott commenced practicing law in this city, still maintaining a quasi connection with journalism. He at one time was engaged in writing a play, founded upon the incidents attending the burning of witches in New England. He read everything he could find upon the subject, and accumulated more data upon the subject of witchcraft than is probably possessed by any other person in this country. On one occasion he induced me to go to his rooms with him, where he deliberately, and with malice aforethought, read me the first act of his play. I survive to tell of his diabolical intentions, but I believe the play was stillborn. At least, I have never heard of its being either finished or acted. About two years ago Col. Olcott created quite a sensation by reporting the

SPIRITUAL MATERIALIZATIONS

exhibited by the Eddy family up in Vermont. His letters were printed in the *Graphic* and profusely illustrated. He went there an unbeliever and came away converted. He began his investigations of the Eddy's tricks in a practical and methodical manner, adopting every safeguard he could think of to prevent deception, yet the manifestations continued, and the materialized forms of his spirit friends continued to appear nightly to the little circle of skeptics and believers. At last the Colonel was convinced that that there was some spirit agency at the bottom of these materializations, and thenceforwad gave in his adhesion to Spiritualism. That is to say, he has become an intelligent investigator of what are alleged to be spiritual phenomena, but is ready at any time to co-operate with others in exposing spiritual humbugs. He was carried away with the Eddy family, and, notwithstanding their subsequent exposures, is unable to account for the materializations he witnessed, under conditions prescribed by himself, except upon the theory that they were performed by the spirits He was also a believer in Dr. Slade, the

WRITING MEDIUM,

who was recently sentenced to the House of Correction in London as a vagrant. At the time of his arrest Slade was on a mission projected by Col. Olcott. Some time ago some Russian savans determined to investigate the mysteries of Spiritualism, and the Russian Government provided the means for them to do so. They accordingly communicated with prominent Spiritualists in all parts of the world with a view to having the most celebrated mediums meet at St. Petersburg to be investigated. Among others addressed was Col. Olcott. He selected Dr. Slade to represent the United States, as he is a man of intelligence, and his manifestations have astonished thousands of natives. While on his way to St. Petersburg, Slade gave seances in London, for the purpose, probably, of picking up a little pocket-money. He was investigated before his time by a couple of magicians, who detected his tricks, exposed him, and testified against him in court. So, instead of astounding the savans at St. Petersburg with his spirit-writings, Dr. Slade is now serving his time as a vagrant in the House of Correction. But all this does not shake Col. Olcott's faith. Because a charlatan has been caught in his tricks furnishes no reason why he should discredit his own senses, so he is still a believer in Spiritualism. While he has furnished a target for a good deal of ridicule, sarcasm, and abuse, there is no denying the fact that Col. Olcott is a man of learning, of good solid sense, practical and methodical in his ways. He does not seek notoriety, nor do the jests and scoffs of newspaper paragraphists disturb his equilibrium in the least. As a writer he is clear, painstaking, and logical, precise as to his facts, and vivid in description. As regards the cremation of his friend, Baron de Palm, he would have conducted it quietly and without the knowledge of the public had he been permitted to do so. But the ubiquitous reporter was around and smelled out the corpse. Col. Olcott thereupon proclaims the facts. How well the experiment of converting a human body to ashes succeeds you will probably be informed by telegraph.

THE WIDOW'S DOWER.

A Land-Claim Which Agitates the People of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 6.—The *Daily Eagle* of this city to-night contains the following:

The late Louis Campau, as is well known, was the original proprietor of what is called the Campau plat, in this city, across which Monroe street runs in a direction nearly diagonal, comprising about thirty acres, more or less, of the most valuable business property. After his settlement here Louis Campau sold out his property to his brother Toussaint, then a single man, and went back to Detroit. After a year or more Louis returned and repurchased the property. Meanwhile Toussaint had married a Miss Marrac, a young lady of 17 years or thereabout. The property was regularly reconveyed to Louis Campau and wife, duly signed, sealed, and acknowledged by both. The wife of Toussaint Campau, now a widow, still lives in the city, and in moderate circumstances as regards property,—in short, poor. She now comes forward with a claim for a dower interest in all the property above mentioned, based upon the ground that when that deed to Louis Campau was made she was under the lawful age to execute such an instrument.

All owners of real estate upon the Campau plat will at once recognize the gravity of the situation if the claim is a valid one. The realty in the Campau plat is worth $4,000,000 at a low estimate. Of course, the assertion of such a claim on such a basis causes some anxiety in the minds of the present owners of the property. They are to hold a meeting to-morrow night to discuss the situation and agree upon some plan of action. It is hoped that a reasonable compromise can be effected if the claimant has real rights.

EXTRADITION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—A Victoria dispatch says the United States Government has made a demand on the Canadian Government for the surrender of Peter Martin, a convict who, while being taken from Cassiar to Victoria through a portion of Alaska, escaped, and was recaptured after a severe struggle. Secretary Fish expresses the opinion that once on American soil the convict was a free man, and could only be taken through due process of law under an extradition treaty.

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—A San Diego dispatch says Villagrana, the recently-deposed Governor of Lower California, has arrived there, having made his escape from the guard who were conveying him to Guaymas. It is anticipated that he will attempt to regain his former position, and that more trouble will ensue.

DEATH GLUTTED.

The Most Appalling Catastrophe Since the Burning of the Santiago Cathedral.

Architectural Murder on a Scale Never Before Realized on This Continent.

The Hateful Rattle-Trap Burned Tuesday Night in Brooklyn Filled with Corpses.

Rotten Staircases and Floors Crumble Beneath a Living Mass.

Over 5,000 Cubic Feet of Quivering Corses Corded in the Cellar.

Swelling of the Horrid Roll to 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, and 350.

No Certainty That Three Hundred and Fifty Will Exhaust the Pit.

Tales and Scenes of a Character Entirely Beyond Portrayal.

Ordinary Business Affairs in Brooklyn Paralyzed.

THE HORROR.

WHEN AND HOW IT OCCURRED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The Brooklyn Theatre, which was burned Tuesday evening, was a total loss, and, contrary to the hopes entertained at an early hour this morning, the loss of life was terrible. Three hundred people miserably perished in the smoke and flames. A large majority of them were men and boys. Only a few women and children were lost, as far as known. Most of those lost were occupants of the gallery or third tier of the theatre. In descending the stairway they were met on the second landing or second floor of the theatre by a blinding and suffocating volume of smoke, and fell in heaps on the stairway. This gave way under their accumulated weight, and they were precipitated upon the lobby on the first floor of the building. This also gave way, and the entire body of men thus entrapped fell victims to the flames. Of those who occupied the dress circle (ground floor) and family circle (second tier) only a few appear to have been lost. Two actors were burned alive. Three scene-shifters and other assistants were seriously if not fatally injured, and it is possible that several supernumaries on duty behind the scenes also perished.

THE GREATEST CONFUSION AND CONSTERNATION

prevailed in Brooklyn, and full and accurate details were not possibly obtainable. The list of missing persons, it is hoped and believed, contains many errors inspired by the fears and anxieties of the friends of those supposed to be lost, which later developments may correct, but the evidence is indisputable that

FULLY THREE HUNDRED PERSONS HAVE PERISHED.

The Morgue was early overtaxed in affording shelter for the burned, and one of the unoccupied market-places was converted into a temporary Morgue. The scenes at both these places were heartrending. At the scene of the disaster itself the excitement was intense from early morning to midnight. The details of the awful calamity which has fallen on Brooklyn it is almost impossible to write to-night. Confusion is worse confounded. The whole city is not merely in a state of fear and anxiety, but in a state of alarm. Every street approaching the scene of the disaster is filled with crowds at once anxious, excited, and almost violent. About the Morgue, where hundreds of bodies are deposited utterly unrecognizable, are crowds of excited people, utterly uncontrollable. About the market-house, which has been temporarily formed into a Morgue, are thousands and thousands of people whom it is impossible for the police to restrain, and utterly impossible for them to satisfy. Out of all this confusion it is impossible to tell a connected story which would be intelligible to the readers of THE TRIBUNE. Only

THE SALIENT FEATURES

of the most horrible of calamities that has befallen this community can be told in this brief dispatch. Most of you in Chicago, and almost all in New York, have witnessed the last scene in the "Two Orphans,"—that of the boat-house scene, that closes in on all sides, a low roof manufactured of canvas, heavily painted, with great doors in the rear, through which gendarmes at the critical moment break to rescue the two sisters. Doubtless this brief description will call up the scene as it was set last night at 11 o'clock on the stage of the Brooklyn Theatre. It was the same scene which has traveled all over the country in what is known as the Union Square company.

THE CURTAIN HAD JUST RISEN

on this scene. Four or five actors, including Miss Kate Claxton, who played the part of *Louise*, the blind orphan, J. B. Studley, who played the part of *Frouchard*, Mrs. Farren, and one or two others, alone occupied the stage. The wind was blowing strongly from the west, to which the rear or stage entrance to the theatre faced, and perfons entering at the stage-door enabled the wind to blow one of the "flies" against a gas jet, which ignited it. The scene-shifter stationed about the stage in what is technically called the "flies" immediately

CUT AWAY THE BURNING SCENE,

as instructed to do on such occasions, and permitted it to fall, as they thought, on the stage floor. The actors had been alarmed by the burning fly, and were gazing upwards, giving the audience something of a warning of what was coming, but, as they saw the burning fly cut away, they quieted the audience with a gesture, and they also became quiet. Contrary to the expectations, however, of everybody, the part of the burning fly cut away fell, not upon the stage, but upon the painted canvas which represented the roof of the ship-house, and

INSTANTLY IT WAS IN A BLAZE,

as though it had followed a silent explosion, and in a minute more the whole upper part of the theatre was in flames. Composed, as it was, of combustible material, it spread with the utmost rapidity, and broke through the roof, alarming not only all Brooklyn, but all the lower part of New York, the newspaper offices instantly emptying themselves of reporters. The actors on the stage immediately fled, after seeing the extent of the disaster, and most of them escaped.

MISS KATE CLAXTON,

knowing of a secret or underground entrance, connected with the box office, fled under the stage and thence under the auditorium to the box office, dragging with her Miss Ward Harrison, Mrs. Farren, and two or three other actors. The majority, however, escaped by the back entrances of the theatre, of which there were two or three. All succeeded in escaping except H. S. Murdoch and Claude Burroughs, who were lost in their rooms, where they were dressing, remote from the entrance, and probably unwarned. Where their bodies lie now, a great gas jet five feet high is burning, where a metre was, and probably hardly any of their bodies will ever be discovered. The actors escaping through the back entrance threw wide open the doors, and

THE WEST WIND RUSHED IN

with fury, driving the smoke and flames toward the auditorium in the lower or dress circle, as it is called. There were only 250 persons in this quarter, besides the ushers and police. Almost all of those escaped. One or two handsomely dressed women have been discovered among the ruins. In the second tier, or family circle, there were 300 persons, of these probably fifty perished. In the upper tier, or gallery, there were 408 persons, two-thirds of whom fell victims to the flames. The dress circle and parquette opened on the level of the street. Persons on this lower floor early discovered the "flies" to be on fire. They could see what those in

THE GALLERY WERE UTTERLY UNABLE TO PERCEIVE,

and were consequently warned in advance. Those in the second gallery, also, were warned early, Miss Claxton rushing to the front of the stage and informing them that the theatre was on fire. They had only one broad staircase to descend. This opened into a wide lobby, thirty feet wide, and from thence their escape to the street was easy. But the stairway from the top gallery, which was crowded on this occasion, was

NARROW AND CIRCUITOUS.

From the third floor to the second it was wide enough to enable five men to walk abreast. On the level of the second floor there were twenty feet of level walk along the front of the lobby and first story. Thence there was a narrow stairway where, probably, three men could walk abreast, leading to the street. When the great mass of people, mainly young men and boys, in the gallery rushed down the upper stairway from the third to the second floor they encountered a volume of smoke driven in from the rear doors of the theatre, which had in the meantime been opened as I have described, and on this landing numbers of them fell down, and others toppled over them, until their accumulated weight

BROKE DOWN THE STAIRWAY,

and they were precipitated over the balustrade into the lobby of the second floor, a distance of probably fifteen feet. This mass of human beings were thrown at once, with a violent shock, upon the floor of the lobby, broke it through, and the mass were precipitated, two hundred of them, one upon another,

INTO THE CELLAR OF THE BUILDING.

The stairway fell in upon them, and they burned until nothing was left but their charred remains, which the firemen have been all day taking out of the ruins. I know not what I could add that would give any clearer idea of how the disaster occurred. What I may send you hereafter will be desultory incidents, heartrending scenes, and interviews with excited actors in this terrible tragedy, which you must throw into this excited story as best you can.

HORRIBLE TALES.

SOME TOLD ORALLY AND OTHERS MUTELY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Patrick Meady, Fire-Marshal of the City of Brooklyn, took the depositions of the owners and lessees, managers, actors, actresses, and employes of the Brooklyn Theatre, and others.

THE STORY OF "JACQUES FROUCHARD."

About the beginning of the last act I looked upon and saw the roof over the inclosed scene on fire. The carpenter was trying to get the fire out. Just as I pulled Miss Claxton off the bed, she said, "Is it a fire?" I said: "I am afraid so." Both she and Mr. Studley, and, I think, Mr. Thorpe, came to the footlights and begged the audience to be quiet, but the audience paid no attention. Some gentlemen whom I do not know took me out of the theatre. The audience were in great confusion when I left the stage.

THE STAGE MANAGER'S TESTIMONY.

J. W. Thorpe testified: I was on the stage, and first saw the fire in the lower part of the drop on the scene that hangs from the rigging-loft near the centre of the stage. It was then a mere handful of fire, and had just caught. There must have been three or four men in the "flies" at the time. Mr. Weaver, master carpenter, and one of his assistants, went up to put the fire out. I saw the assistant climb on the groove and try to reach the drop, which was on fire, but before he could do so the fire was communicated to the other scenes and drops, and in less than a minute the whole was a mass of flame. The fire must have caught from a border-light which was placed between the borders. The theatre took fire just after the curtain had gone up for the last act, about 17 or 20 minutes past 11 o'clock. I appealed to the audience to keep quiet and go out quietly. I said: "For God's sake, get out quietly!" or something to this effect.

MISS MAUD HARRISON

testified as follows: I live at No. 66 Livingston street, Brooklyn, and played the part of *Henriette* in the "Two Orphans," at the Brooklyn Theatre last evening. I was in the green room at the time, with Claude Burroughs and Mr. Daly. I heard a noise as if there was a scuffle, and told Mr. Burroughs that I thought there was a fight or scuffle. Mr. Burroughs left me at the door of the green room, and went up to the stage, and I went toward the stage in another direction. I met Miss Claxton and Mrs. Farren coming down stairs. Mrs. Farren said the theatre was gone, and we had better escapr through the front way. I saw only a few sparks at this time, and made my way out through the private passage with Mrs. Farren and Miss Claxton. I went out through the orchestra and the lobby, I saw no confusion in the audience. They were playing the first part of the last act when the fire occurred. The lower portion of the house was fairly filled, and the upper part well filled last night. I know that Mr. Thorpe, the stage manager, was very careful about fire.

THE MEMBERS OF THE SOLOMON FAMILY,

who lived at 103 Boerum street, are all missing, and their friends can learn nothing about them, although they have pursued their inquiries for them in every direction. The family was composed of Morris Solomon, age 47; his son Phillip, age 24; Phillip's wife, Lena, age 22, and his sisters, Mary and Deborah, respectively 22 and 20 years of age. It was hoped, at first, that all persons in the Solomon family would be found to be safe, as they had orchestra seats, and as it was supposed that all who had seats down-stairs were saved; but they are certainly not staying with any of their friends, and it is feared that they also are among the lost, and that not a single one is left to return to the deserted house.

THE SCENE AT THE MORGUE

at Willoughby and Canton streets, yesterday, was awful—almost beyond description. The dead-wagons kept driving up and depositing their loads until over seventy-five charred bodies had been received, and it was announced that the place was full and could contain no more. Then the waiting crowd that had swelled until the entire street was blocked up was allowed to pass through the rooms and view the corpses stretched upon the floor for the purpose of identification. All through the day the crowd would throng the building in an endless stream. Nevertheless, ample time was given to enable friends to make a thorough examination of clothing and ornaments found upon the remains, so that a large number were identified. Many persons brought pieces of the garments of their missing relatives by which to identify their bodies. The authorities would allow

NO BODIES TO BE TOUCHED,

even by relatives. Nothing was taken from the pockets of the dead. Nothing was to be seen on the floor but black and distorted corpses, resembling figures cut from coal more than the bodies of what were once human beings. Most of the dead were men, there being only five or six women. Many women who had daughters who did not return home, as was expected, on Tuesday night, visited the Morgue in expectation that they might have gone to the Brooklyn Theatre and been made victims of the disaster. Every female body was examined, but none answered the description, and one after another hurried away to the improvised morgue in Adams street.

MATILDA WARD AND HER HUSBAND,

a young couple, each 22 or 23 years of age, were both destroyed in the theatre. They had occupied seats in the family circle, and endeavored to escape with the crowd when the alarm of fire was given. In attempting to save the life of his wife the husband lost his own life. The wife's body was taken to the Morgue, and late yesterday afternoon was identified by her relatives by some peculiar ornaments found upon her person. Her face was charred and burned beyond semblance of a human being, and one hand was reduced to charcoal.

DEATH'S CONVULSIONS.

A medical gentleman stated that the position of nearly all the bodies indicated that a mighty struggle was going on when death overtook them. Arms were flexed and hands clenched in the act of pushing. Knees were bent and legs drawn up as though fighting off some advancing, overpowering foe. Whether this was caused by the pressure of the crowd, or falling debris, or even the heat of the flames, could not be told. It was the general opinion, nevertheless, that some portion of the building gave way, precipitating the crowd in the flames below. The rapid fall of the roof that followed buried those who escaped the other catastrophe.

SOME OF THE SAD SCENES.

A young man named Dietz was identified by his sister and a friend, who, on discovering that it was the body they were in search of, were so overcome that it was all the authorities could do to keep them from falling on and embracing the corpse. The sister stood near it crying, and giving vent to such exclamations as, "Poor Abe! Oh, if mother can only stand this blow!"

The body of one young man was discovered by his sister, who, casting one glance at what was left of his [illegible], gave a cry of "My Tom!" and fell fainting in the arms of her father, and was carried insensible to the street. It was afterward found that this young man was the only support of his mother and sister, his father being a drunkard, who had not contributed towards the support of his family for two or three years.

A DENSE CROWD

filled the streets in the vicinity of the place of the disaster. The crowd was so great that it was almost an impossibility for those who were permitted to enter the line to make their way through it. All classes of people composed the assemblage,—women and children as well as men,—all drawn to the spot by the excitement.

AT THE PIT ITSELF.

Most of the buildings opposite to the theatre run through from street to street, and the windows of all of them were crowded with spectators, principally women. A temporary wooden inclined plane was built from the horrible pit in which most of the bodies were found. Along this they were carried in boxes covered with blankets. They were then placed in the undertakers' wagons, which were in waiting to carry them to the Morgue. The wagons of all the undertakers in Brooklyn were in use, and were drawn up in line along the edge of the sidewalk. One after another of them was backed up to the theatre-door to receive the boxes containing the dead. At intervals of a few minutes several men would emerge from the door carrying a coffin-shaped, leaden-lined box, covered with a blanket to conceal the ghastly spectacle presented by the charred and blackened corpses. The blanket outlined the deformed and shapeless mass. A hand or foot protruded above the box, and in some cases bodies were stiffened in almost sitting posture, and, as the wagons were driven rapidly up the street, their heads nodded to and fro beneath the blankets, or protruding limbs

QUIVERED HORRIBLY.

The sight caused many strong men to turn away from the spot with tearful eyes.

MISS KATE CLAXTON SAID

that, at the time the fire broke out, she was reclining on a mattress on the stage at the opening of the first scene of the last act of the "Two Orphans." She was lying without a pillow, face upwards, with her eyes closed, but, hearing the confusion, she partially opened her eyes, and could see, through the canvas cover of the house represented on the stage, the flames above. The scene proceeded with the knowledge on the part of the actors that there was a fire on the stage, but all were hoping that it would be extinguished. The actors on the stage at the beginning of the act were Miss Claxton and Mr. Murdock. Mrs. Farren and Mr. Studley also took their parts soon after, and the scene was about half-played when the scenery was seen to be in flames. The people in the parquette also became alarmed at the confusion on the stage and the fire, which was now plainly seen. The four actors

RANGED THEMSELVES IN A LINE ACROSS THE STAGE

close to the foot-lights, and as far as possible from the flames in the rear. Mr. Studley begged the audience to be quiet, saying that there was no cause for alarm. Miss Claxton cleared her throat and shouted, "Will the people keep their seats? We are between you and the flames, and we will be burned first. Will the people in the front seats sit down?" Miss Claxton is of the opinion that had not the actors remained firm in a line across the front of the stage, the people would have leaped upon the stage and attempted to escape by the rear, where the flames were raging. In a moment or two, however, the alarm seized upon the people in the balcony and gallery, and a rush was then made for the doors. A panic ensued. Mrs. Farren was the first to leave the stage, and soon after Miss Claxton retired upon one side of the stage and Messrs. Studley and Murdoch upon the other.

THE LATTER'S DRESSING-ROOM,

as well as that of Mr. Burroughs, was on the second floor, and, before Mr. Murdoch, who went to his room, could return, it is supposed that the stairway was in flames, and his retreat cut off. Mr. Burroughs' sad fate is supposed to have been brought about in the same way, while Mr. Studley, whose dressing-room was underneath the stage, was so fortunate as to escape. Miss Claxton called for Miss Maude Harrison, who was in the green-room, and, with Mrs. Farren, ran along a private passage to the stairway leading to the box-office. The flames could be distinctly seen under the stage at this time, and the smoke along the passage-way was

ALMOST STIFLING.

Fortunately the door at the head of the stairway hed been left unfastened and the ladies thus made their exit into the main passage, where the eager crowd were struggling and jostling one another in their efforts to escape. Miss Claxton graphically described her passage through the throng. She was several times thrown upon her knees and bruised, but, by skillful efforts, she succeeded in making her way out in safety. As she emerged from the door, she cast a single glance back into the theatre. The fire had burst through it in a sheet of flame, and it seemed like a grand transformation scene. Miss Claxton spoke in high terms of the presence of mind displayed by the ladies in the audience. It was the first time, she said, that she had ever witnessed such a scene, and her coolness surprised her afterward. Thinking of the danger, she felt herself a coward, and trembled. Miss Claxton came to Brooklyn on Monday forenoon to fill a three weeks' engagement, after which she was to go to Washington. All her trunks except one were taken to the theatre, and her property was all destroyed. She was reluctant to speak of the amount of her loss, but her friends estimated it at about $9,000.

THE LOWER FLOORS.

It was for a long time supposed that the occupants of the upper gallery were the only victims, and that all in the second gallery or dress-circle were saved. There is no evidence of this beyond the fact that the exit from the second gallery was wider, and that escape thence was easier. Among the missing are many who would not have been likely to take seats in the upper gallery. Richly-jeweled opera-glasses, kid gloves, etc., found on many of the bodies, are indications that they were in a more expensive part of the house. If the people in these two galleries shared a common fate, their number cannot be estimated, even approximately. It will be known only when, one by one, the poor mutilated bodies have been taken from their pyre and the horrible aggregate computed with certainty. The entire pile of bodies covered an area of 15 by 35 feet. Evidently the flooring of the vestibule at the end nearest the stairway had given way when all were standing upon it, or, after it fell, those in the rear were pushed or pressed forward in the abyss.

MURDOCK AND BURROUGHS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—12:30 a. m.—The bodies of Claude Burroughs and H. S. Murdoch, the only actors known to have been lost, have just been taken from the ruins.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Although the fire originated on the stage, the loss of life among the theatrical company was not as extensive as might have been imagined. Two lives were lost,—two young men in the flower of their professional life, Harry S. Murdoch and Claude Burroughs. These two young men were playing respectively *Pierre*, the cripple, and *Picard*, valet to the *Chevalier*. At the moment when the fire was discovered Murdoch was before the curtain playing with Miss Kate Claxton. As soon as the panic occurred, and the general rush was made to escape. Murdoch and Burroughs

RAN TO THEIR DRESSING-ROOMS

to get clothes to wear in the street, their garments being very scanty in the play. Their dressing-rooms were on the same side of the stage,—the right wing, as viewed from the auditorium,—and consequently farthest from the stage-door, even had that means of exit not been locked by a panic-stricken janitor. The dressing-rooms were arranged in tiers, approached by a narrow stairway, which led up to the painter's bridge which panned the stage.

MURDOCH'S ROOM

was on the second tier and Burroughs' on the third. Before they emerged, the staircase was one sheet of flame, so eagerly and so rapidly did the fire do its work. All chance of retreat cut off, the unfortunate men were driven back by the roaring flames step by step, till, supposing in the agony of their peril that, by some chance a means of descent from the other side of the bridge might offer, they ascended to the trembling structure. Here they were last seen by J. H. Studley, a member of the company, who had left his dressing-room a few seconds before them, and fought his way through the flames to a place of safety, from which he was enabled to make his escape.

ONCE ON THE BRIDGE,

their position was hopeless. They could not descend by the way they came up. There was no other means of escape but to leap.

AT HALF-PAST 10 THIS EVENING

the bodies of the two men were digged from the ruins, and both were identified by remnants of dresses worn on the stage. Only the trunk of Murdoch remained.

THE AUDIENCE

There were 1,200 people in the theatre—500 in the galleries.

RESPECTFUL.

This evening, notwithstanding the popularity of "Miss Multon," the latest play at the Union Square Theatre, the proprietors ordered that the theatre be closed, and a placard draped in mourning was placed at the entrance stating that, in consequence of the terrible disaster in Brooklyn, there would be no performance this evening.

THE CHIEF USHER.

When the panic occurred on the main floor of the theatre, Thomas Rockford, chief usher of the establishment, was in the lobby. The performance was almost over, and he was about making arrangements for the departure of the audience. At the cries of "Fire!" he rushed into the auditorium and, taking in the terrible situation, endeavored to quiet the people who were about him. Seeing they were too thoroughly alarmed, he ran to the doors leading into Flood's alley, which connects Johnson street and Myrtle avenue, and opened them so that the people might escape that way. This diverted many from seeking escape through the main entrance.

ALL WHO WERE ON THE RIGHT-HAND SIDE

of the parquet and balcony escaped through these doors. The opening of the doors created a tremendous draught, which so increased the flames that the players were compelled to abandon the stage and escape as best they might. They had remained then to the last, but, seeing that it was now a question of life and death, they retreated. The flames shot out on all sides of the stage, and enveloped the proscenium, and the smoke began pouring in volumes into the parquet. Studley and Murdoch were the last to leave. Probably

NOT MORE THAN FIVE MINUTES

elapsed between the beginning of the panic and the complete envelopment of the stage and parquet in flames. By this time nearly all of those in the lower part of the house had escaped. The crowd from above came pouring down into the lobbies, which were soon densely crowded. Stairways were choked up, and there seemed to be no way in which they could be relieved. Many succeeded in escaping by the regular means of egress into Washington street, but that staircase was also soon crowded, and escape by that way was next to impossible.

THE GREATEST LOSS OF LIFE

must have been among those in the family circle or top gallery. Those who happened to be seated near doors succeeded in gaining the stairways and lower part of the house, but there were many who got no further than the second floor, where they died. The flames made such repid headway that the floors fell in before assistance could reach them. The shrieks of women, and shouting and imprecations of men, and pitiful cries of children were heard below. There was no human relief for them. It was a heartrending situation. To have human beings perish almost within sight of their fellows is something terrible beyond description.

THE BLACK TRUTH.

GRADUAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE REALITY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The Brooklyn *Eagle* furnishes the following in advance of its publication: "The work of identifying the dead will be difficult, for most of them are burned beyond recognition. The only mode of identifying them will be by the personal property found attached to the bodies. Thus far it is only evident that the flames made common havoc with men, women, and children.

"Shortly before 9 o'clock the Rev. Father Hanley visited the theatre, and among the bodies recognized a brother of the Rev. Father Kylie. Father Kylie was present, and identified the body of his brother. A body was taken from the ruins charred and blackened beyond recognition. In the breast-pocket were a number of cards, bearing the name of 'Abraham Barnett,' in German text.

"Bodies are constantly being removed from the ruins, and are taken to the Morgue as fast as possible.

"It is rumored that a number of the attaches of the theatre are burned. It seems certain that Charles Lott and his son, who were stationed in the upper gallery, are among the lost.

"THE ACTORS AND ACTRESSES

escaped from the stage into Johnson street. J. W. Thorp, the stage manager, states that the fire occurred in this wise: A drop was ignited from a border light by some means inexplicable, as one was guarded from the other. He immediately directed Stage-Carpenter Weaver and two supernumeraries to endeavor to extinguish the flames, but the difficulty was to reach the part on fire. The stage-carpenter, with the supernumeraries, essayed to effect that object by lowering the drop, and in so doing added fuel to the flames. The scene, the last in the play, embraced a ceiled apartment, and the instant that the burning drop came in contact with the inflammable ceiling, it seemed to spread the existing flames. In a flash, as though powder had previously been scattered about the scenery, the entire properties were in a blaze. The usual avenues of escape were thus summarily closed at the rear, and an exit, if at all possible, had to be made by way of the box entrance. All, except perhaps one or two, thus escaped.

"It is now believed that the number of dead will be about 125."

The *Post* says:

AT ABOUT 11 O'CLOCK

a horrible discovery was made. In the middle of what was the lobby of the theatre lay an immense pile rubbish, smouldering beams, fragments of girders and other things. This heap was nearly opposite the principal entrance to the auditory of the theatre. Beyond it was another heap, marking the place where the stairs which led to the gallery fell. Under the heap first-mentioned, a dead body was found, and the firemen diligently prosecuted their search in this direction. With much labor, some of the heaviest lumber was removed, and a horrible sight was revealed. Beneath that mound the corpses lay in rows, heaped one upon the other, packed together with fearful solidity, which told of the great pressure to which they had been subjected. How many lay there, what their sex or age, no man could tell, and at noon only guesses could be made.

MORE.

Horror upon horror accumulated as the day advanced. Corpse after corpse, charred and blackened, was passed out, and still the pile of bodies in the cellar did not seem to diminish. As the number mounted to 150 and 160, the belief that the number would reach 200 grew into a certainty, and, finally, at 4:30, the two hundredth body was removed. Some were found with limbs and hands burned off, and nothing left but a ghastly, blackened trunk.

AT 5 O'CLOCK

the number had reached 220. Twenty bodies were taken out in half an hour. A look into the pit at this time still showed a considerable pile of corpses lying crosswise, like sticks of wood, and there were apparently still fifty or sixty corpses remaining. This was in the cellar under the inner vestibule, from where all the bodies taken out to-day were removed. They lay in a pile, apparently where they had been pitched into the cellar when the floor and stairway gave way. As night approached, two

CALCIUM LIGHTS

were placed in position, and the work of removing the ghastly forms of the dead (made more so by the light) was continued. They were under the galleries, but no estimate could be made of the number. The charred remains of the victims were taken out in front and rear of the theatre and rapidly loaded in boxes, and placed upon undertakers' wagons. Still the pile of bodies in the celler did not seem to diminish.

285 CORPSES.

At a late hour to-night 285 bodies have been recovered.

THE CITY AUTHORITIES

were in session to-day to make arrangements for interment in Greenwood Cemetery of the dead not identified.

CONSTANTLY WORSE.

The *Times* says that Fire-Marshal Keady, who has made an exhaustive examination of the circumstances attending the fire, is of opinion that at least 350 persons perished in the flames.

HARRY MURDOCH.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF A PROMISING ACTOR.

In the death of Harry Murdoch the Brooklyn holocaust is brought home to many of our citizens, who had learned to know him during his professional engagements here; and in him they took a lively personal interest. Harry Murdoch, or more properly Harry Hitchcock, was born in Philadelphia in 1843 or 1844. His father was a respected physician of that city, and his mother, who is now living, is a sister of the renowned actor James E. Murdoch. In his boyhood he attended the Front Street School, and among his playmates was Charles S. Rogers, lately one of the managers of Wood's Museum. In 1864 Harry made his first appearance on the stage at the Arch Street Theatre, where he remained for that season. Subsequently he became a member of Ford's company in Baltimore, and in '66 or '67 supported his uncle, James E. Murdoch, in an engagement of several weeks at the Crosby Opera-House, under the management of Hess & Grover. He afterwards went to Boston, where he accepted the position of leading "juvenile," and played several seasons, alternating between the Museum and the Globe Theatre. During the summer of 1874 he made a professional tour through the maritime provinces, making St. Johns, New Brunswick, his headquarters. When R. M. Hooley organized his comedy company, for the season of '74-'75, Mr. Murdoch was engaged for leading "juvenile" and "second" business; and in the several roles to which he was assigned achieved a reputation which became a bone of contention and subsequently compelled him to sever his connection with the company, which took place in December, 1874. He afterwards accepted a similar position with the Academy of Music, then under the management of Charles R. Gardiner, with whom he remained until the close of the season, in the May following. During his Academy engagement he played *Armand Duval* to the *Camille* of Miss Clara Morris, and with her divided the honors of the performance. He subsequently returned to Boston, where he remained a short time with the Boston Museum. He next went to Philadelphia, where he played a brief engagement, and last fall he accepted a position in the Brooklyn Theatre, where he met his death.

Harry Murdoch was an actor of great promise. He was a close student and a careful observer. His forte was more of the imitative than the creative; and his imitations of the popular actors of the day, including Salvini, Jefferson, Chanfrau, Fechter, and others equally well known, were so perfect as to deceive old theatre-goers. He was the possessor of a sweet tenor voice, which he had carefully cultivated, and was an excellent amateur piano player. Had he not been devoted to the stage he would have made an excellent portrait painter. His crayon heads of several of his professional friends, some of which now adorn the walls of Haverly's Theatre, indicate the possession of a genius for the depiction of form and color. In his death the stage loses one of its most promising members, and the social circles in which he moved will mourn the loss of a genial companion, who was always anxious to contribute to the pleasures of those by whom he was surrounded.

The burning of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Theatre Tuesday evening, and the terrible details of loss of life which came yesterday by telegraph, caused great excitement throughout the city. At the hotels especially was this noticeable. At nearly all of them were people either from New York or Brooklyn, or who had friends living in these cities, from whom they were anxious to hear. The death of Harry Murdoch created a generous sympathy, because he was quite well and favorably known in Chicago as an actor and gentleman. The poor people who perished in the flames none can recall to life, but the terrible calamity exerted a deep feeling throughout the city, and there was no place of public resort where it was not commented on. The Brooklyn Theatre was built some four years ago for Mr. and Mrs. Conway, and when they died it passed into the possession of the two daughters. They ran it awhile, but were unable to pay the back rent due, and the property fell into the hands of Shook & Palmer. It was one of the finest and best constructed places of amusement in the country, and was generally deemed perfectly safe, but the fearful disaster has proven the contrary.

FOREIGN.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 6.—Arrived—The O. and O. steamer Goelic, from Hong Kong, via Yokohama.

HONG KONG, Nov. 5, and SHANGHAI, Nov. 6.—The British flying squadron sailed for England Oct. 31. The controversy between the Chinese authorities at Shanghai and the English builders of the railway to Wusung is settled. Thus the present owners continue in possession one year. The Government of Nanking will then purchase it for 200,000 taels. The road is eventually to be turned over to the China Merchants' Company.

JAPAN.

YOKAHAMA, Nov. 18.—The Prime Minister has issued a notification that Japanese indigo may be exported duty free.

A fire in Kanogawa, Nov. 7, destroyed 700 native houses. The estimated loss is $500,000.

The United States ship Kearsarge sailed from Yokohama for Hong Kong Oct. 29.

A tidal wave destroyed a village of forty houses in the Province of Echizen.

The Japanese gunboat Unykuwan was wrecked on the coast of Kilshee Province Nov. 2, and eight of her officers and fifteen of her crew were drowned.

A fire at Tokio Nov. 12 destroyed forty-one dwelling-houses.

The visit of the Empress to Kioto, which was postponed in consequence of the recent internal disturbances, will be commenced Nov. 20.

Hans Cusa, late Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, starts for Corea as a special agent on the 28th inst.

A Japanese Post-Office has been established at the port of Corea, and mails will be reached on the 15th of each month.

A serious insurrection in the Southern and Western Provinces of Japan was fomented by Mayebara, a discontented ex-official of the Government. Several towns and villages were seized by sudden attacks, the local and military authorities were assassinated, telegraph lines were destroyed, and there was great confusion for several days. The rebel numbers are estimated at 2,000 altogether. Five hundred loyal soldiers were killed at the first outbreak, on Nov. 24. The insurgents were finally dispersed, Nov. 26. The chief conspirators were captured, and eight of the leaders are to be beheaded. General tranquillity is now restored.

The United States ship Tennessee has returned to Yokohama from China.

THE EAST.

RUSSIAN NOTES.

KISCHINEFF, Dec. 6.—The Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army, arrived yesterday with the staff of all the field departments.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—It is rumored that Gortschakoff, the Russian Premier, has addressed a circular to the Powers, declaring if the Powers propose at the conference other guarantees than the occupation of the Turkish territory, Russia will accept them.

ROUMANIA.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Pesth says the Roumanian Government has refused to allow the transmission by telegraph of political telegrams since Tuesday. The archives of Bucharest have been removed to Tirgovesti.

Four regiments of Roumanian troops and eight batteries of artillery have been concentrated at Kalafat.

AUSTRIAN LOAN.

The *Standard's* special from Vienna announces that the Austrian Minister of Finance has concluded a loan of 50,000,000 florins with the Rothschilds and the Creditanstalt.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE IRON TRADE.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The New York *Herald* says the Cleveland iron trade exhibits unexpected revival.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The American Government has cabled to the British authorities the acceptance of the new extradition treaty as proposed by England.

The Police Magistrates have granted extradition papers in the case of Brent, and issued warrants for the arrest of Winslow and Gray.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NORMAL, Ill., Dec. 6.—Simeon Wright died on Saturday. He was a patron of the Normal University, to which he bequeathed one-sixth of his fortune.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 6.—James Lynch, Vicar-General of the Catholic Diocese of Hartford, died here this morning, from injuries received by a fall three weeks ago.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 6.—The wife of the Rev. Mr. Williams, pastor of the Jackson Street M. E. Church, died suddenly this morning. Her remains will be taken to her former Ohio home.

The Yellow Fever at Savannah.

The Savannah *News* gives an interesting statement concerning the fearful plague by which that city has been scourged during the past three months. The following table shows the progress of the disease and the mortality from Aug. 1 to Nov. 26:

	Total deaths.	Yellow fever.	Other dis.	Whites.	Blacks.
August	172	33	139	91	81
September	783	556	227	575	208
October	474	287	187	301	173
November	145	64	81	91	54
Grand total	1,574	940	634	1,058	516

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Word to Mothers. You will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup an invaluable friend. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion relief will be found in 15 or 20 minutes after the Soothing Syrup has been administered. Do not fail to procure it.

Asthma. Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy. Prepared from a German recipe obtained by the late Jonas Whitcomb, in Europe. It alleviated this disorder in his case when all other appliances of medical skill had been abandoned by him in despair. In no case of a purely asthmatic character has it failed to give immediate relief, and it has effected many permanent cures. It contains no poisons or injurious properties whatever; an infant may take it with perfect safety. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 27 Central street, Boston. For sale by Druggists everywhere.

Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a remedy for nervous debility, impoverished blood, and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street.

For Bronchial, Asthmatic, and Pulmonary Complaints, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" manifest remarkable curative properties. Like all other meritorious articles, they are frequently imitated, and those purchasing should be sure to obtain the genuine "Bronchial Troches."

MEDICAL.

READER,

Have you risen from your bed after a short sleep to find yourself nearly suffocating with Catarrhal matter in your nose, head, and throat? Have you noticed its depressing influence it exercises on the mind, blunting its faculties [illegible] who are afflicted with Catarrh. How difficult to protect the system against its further progress towards the lungs and bronchial tubes all physicians can testify. It is a terrible disease, and cries out for relief. To be freed from the danger of suffocation while lying down, to breathe freely, sleep soundly and undisturbed; to know that no poisonous, putrid matter defiles the breath and undermines the system; to know that the body does not, through its veins and arteries, carry the poison that is sure to destroy, is indeed a blessing. To purchase immunity from such a fate should be the object of all afflicted. But those who have tried many remedies and physicians despair of relief or cure. They become incredulous. With such the long array of testimonials from our best citizens, physicians, and druggists in favor of

Sanford's Radical Cure

Must convince them that it possesses great merit, while the new and original method of its preparation, when studied with the disease, satisfies the most unreasonable person that its method of cure is the true one.

Sanford's Radical Cure

Instantly relieves and permanently cures every form of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the ulcerative stage, together with all its sympathetic diseases.

Sanford's Radical Cure

Relieves in a short time the worst forms of Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Tightness across the Temples, Ringing Noises in the Head, and Wakefulness.

Sanford's Radical Cure

Cleanses the nasal passages in a single application with the admirable Inhaler, which accompanies each package free of charge, and is more serviceable than any other form of Inhaler.

Sanford's Radical Cure

Removes by a single application the hard, incrusted matter from the nose, opens up the nasal passages, allows the sufferer to breathe freely and enjoy for the first time the pleasures of a full breath.

Sanford's Radical Cure

Allays pain, inflammation, and soreness of the mucous membrane of the nasal passages. It is the most soothing, healing, and grateful preparation ever applied to these inflamed surfaces.

Sanford's Radical Cure

Is also taken internally, where, by its action on the blood in eliminating from the system the acid poison always present in Catarrh, it affects the whole constitution.

Sanford's Radical Cure

Thus becomes a powerful purifying agent in overcoming the poisonous action of the rotten matter that has, during sleep, dropped into the throat and mingled with the contents of the stomach, to be absorbed into the system.

Sanford's Radical Cure

Is a local and constitutional remedy. It strengthens the system by internal use, while endeavoring to throw off the disease, and soothes and heals the inflamed nasal surfaces by direct application.

Sanford's Radical Cure

Is a great and reliable medicine, and when every other remedy is tried and found wanting, this, by its immediate beneficial effect, passes at once into favor, which it retains forever afterwards.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for its use in all cases. Price, $1. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists throughout the United States. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston.

EVERYBODY

CHEERFULLY RECOMMENDS

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS.

THEY contain the grand curative element, ELECTRICITY, combined with the most compound of medicinal gums ever united together. It therefore seems impossible for them to fail in affording prompt relief for all pains and aches.

"THE BEST PLASTER."

Messrs. Weeks & Potter, Gentlemen: Please send me six COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS, by return mail. I think they are the best Plaster I ever used. Please find money inclosed.

MILFORD, Del., July 14, 1876. HASKELL LEWIS.

"AN EXCELLENT PLASTER."

Messrs. Weeks & Potter, Gentlemen: Please send me another COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER. I find them to be an excellent Plaster—the best that I have ever used. I am sorry that the druggists here do not keep them.

F. M. SNIDER.

BROADWAY, O., July, 1876.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail, carefully wrapped, on receipt of 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

LACES.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Fine Laces.

Elizabethan Ruffs, Pompadour Collerettes, No-ends, [illegible] Barbes, Jabots, choice designs in White and Bl'k Thread, Valenciennes, Appliques, and Duchesse, Point and Pointe Barbes and Handkerchiefs. [illegible] Laces, with pendant medallions in Pointe and Duchesse; Scarfs and Veils in great variety. All being new, choice styles, especially for the Holidays.

In Ladies' Bows and Ties

we will this day show a very large assortment in Plain, Fancy, Fringed, and Lace Trimmed, in all the new designs, from 50c to $5.00.

We ask special attention to our Ladies' Pocket-Handkerchief department. Decided bargains in Plain Hemstitched at $2.50, $4.00, and $5.00 per dozen. Silk Pocket Hdkfs. in Plain, Fancy, Initial, Hemstitched, and solid colors. In fine sheer Swiss stitched and French Embroidered we will display the choicest goods that have been shown this season. Initial and Colored Bordered Hdkfs. in great variety.

STATE-ST.—WASHINGTON-ST.

SPECTACLES.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES. Suited to all sights by inspection at MANASSE'S, Optician, 88 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

NOTICE.

Matrimonial Bureau of America. Established for the promotion of marriages throughout this country by [illegible] ladies and gentlemen [illegible] 25 cents for pamphlet of information. Address Bureau of America, Science Hall, Eighth-st., New York.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

5 MILLION BISCUITS

At the Centennial demonstrated the wonderful efficiency of the Royal Baking Powder. The celebrated Vienna Rolls made with it, are light, sweet and wholesome, and can be eaten by dyspeptics, without injury, owing to the peculiar properties of this Powder, which perfectly leavens without any fermentation or decomposition of the flour. Any lady can make them just as good, by procuring the Royal Powder from Grocers. If you cannot get the Powder, send 60 cents for one pound, or 25 cents for half pound, and you will receive it by mail, postage paid, with Receipt and full directions for making the delicious Vienna Rolls. Address Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Considerable Activity in Counter Transactions.

The Supply of Paper Small---New York Exchange Firmer.

Utter Stagnation in Business Circles of New York.

The Produce Markets Less Active---Provisions Steady.

Breadstuffs Generally Easier, with Light Receipts.

FINANCIAL.

The day was a comparatively busy one at the banks, but the activity was not of that profitable kind that comes with a sharp demand for bank-favors. Counter transactions were comparatively large, and the movement of currency to the country continues unabated. The supply of paper is still restricted, and the banks are making not cheerful comparisons between their net earnings and the amount of their taxes. There is a surplus of lonable funds, and good borrowers can readily obtain accommodation.

Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent to regular customers. Special rates are made in special cases. On the street, rates are 7 per cent and upward, with a very light business.

New York exchange was firmer, and sold between banks at 50@75c per $1,000 discount.

The currency orders from the country were liberal.

The clearings were $4,600,000.

BUSINESS STAGNATION IN NEW YORK.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—It is almost impossible to conceive the utter stagnation which has overtaken business in this city since election. I have said in previous letters that the doubt and uncertainty hanging over the Presidential question was injurious to business, but day by day the situation grows worse instead of better. The prolongation of the national agony is felt acutely in every member of the body politic, and while this continues there is nothing heard but wails and groans. All the excitement of the election has passed away, yet business men are afraid to attempt to do business. The many threats of opposition and of armed resistance which were so freely indulged in by Mr. Tilden's friends night after the election, and the very unsatisfactory condition of affairs at the South, have filled the whole country with alarm. There are grave apprehensions of coming trouble which no one can shake off, yet which few will admit that they honestly entertain. Talk with a business man and he will say substantially that *he* does not believe there is going to be trouble; that the laws are sufficient to settle the present issue; that it don't make much difference who is President; that Congress will fix the matter right; *but* it is unfortunate that we should get into such a muddle; that the discontented elements *may* take advantage of it to make trouble; anyway it has killed business dead for the winter. The man who tells you that *he* does not anticipate trouble, will also inform you that everybody else does, and that consequently the situation is bad and "things look squally." A gentleman who held the rank of Major General in the Confederate service said to me the other day: "You need not fear any trouble from the South. Southern men will not go into another fight till they are able to go in alone. Last time we believed that the Northern Democrats would help us because they promised to. Men in New York City said no troops should leave there to fight against us, yet these were the very first troops we had to contend with. Regiments of militia that we were assured would fight for us were the first to take up arms against us. We trusted the North to help us once, and they licked us for it; you may depend, we will never trust them again. If we can use them to get back into power, we will do it; but when we get power, let them look out. The South will never forget the manner in which it was betrayed by Northern Democrats."

It looks now very much as if Northern Democrats were more anxious for the help of the South to enable them to create a tumult by which they can profit. Certainly some of the Southern people are doing their full share towards creating trouble, and, with a fair excuse, there are thousands here who would hasten to precipitate a riot and a clash of arms. They are out of work, starving, desperate; they have nothing to lose by public disturbances, and might possibly gain something. We should have had riots here before now but for the fact that our National Guard is a moral force, lying behind and giving effect to the decrees of the constituted authorities. Withdraw the militia, and we would not be safe an hour. The riots of 1863 would be repeated on a more extended scale, and New York would be at the mercy of the Commune. With all the political uncertainty surrounding us, with a prospect of a division of sentiment among the masses and among our natural protectors as well, we are slumbering upon the brink of a volcano which is liable to break forth at any moment. Should it come to the point when the Government will pull us one way and Mr. Tilden the other, it is hard to say where the balance of power would go. Let us hope we shall not be brought to this test, but that Congress will find a solution of our troubles which will be satisfactory to all.

DUTTON.

PREMIUM FOR SILVER.

Silver change is now at a premium of 2 and 3 per cent in this city, and the banks find it impossible to supply their country customers. The recommendation of Secretary Morrill in his last report, that the coinage of small silver be increased to $80,000,000, should receive the immediate attention of Congress. We believe there is good reason for saying that the country is threatened with that most trying of petty annoyances, a scarcity of small change. It will probably be found that $80,000,000 will not be enough, and that at least $110,000,000 will be needed to go round. Constituencies throughout the country ought to call upon their Representatives in Congress for instant action on this subject.

THE NEW YORK CONTINENTAL LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Receiver of the New York Continental Life-Insurance Company has so far departed from his Sphinx-like policy of silence as to express an opinion that the policyholders were foolish who were exchanging their policies in the Continental for policies in other companies. He advises that if they desire insurance in other companies, they effect it as a separate matter, and hold their Continental policies for what they are worth. The suspicion grows in New York that there have been flagrant wrongs perpetrated in the management of the Continental. It is worthy of note that the New Jersey Mutual, which has been absorbing as many as possible of the policies of the Continental, is said to have been engaged in previous operations of the same kind, in which some of the same individuals were concerned that are now operating.

ITALY AND SILVER.

In its financial column of Nov. 23 the London *Times* expresses what seems to be a crude opinion with regard to the silver question. The passage is as follows:

> It is believed that Italy will as soon as practicable follow the example of the United States in redeeming her fractional paper currency, which it is estimated will absorb between £10,000,000 and £15,000,000 sterling worth of silver. Should she do so, the silver bugbear and agitation may be expected to disappear as fast as they arose.

It is difficult to see on what ground the purchase of fifty or seventy millions of dollars of silver by Italy can be expected to dissipate "the silver bugbear." Germany has still from $65,000,000 to $156,000,000 of silver to sell, according to the varying estimates; the members of the Latin Union have limited their coinage of silver; and France has a law passed ready to the hand of the Government for the suspension at will by decree of all coinage of silver on individual account; the question of a silver or gold standard remains still undecided in the United States; and the production of silver is uncertain. In such a state of confusion and uncertainty it is surely beyond the power of a State like Italy to revive the silver market by a reform of its subsidiary currency. In the same article from which we have quoted there is the valuable news that the export of silver from the United States has been arrested by the preparations here for the resumption of specie payment. The report just made by the Secretary of the Treasury is silent on this point.

OTHER SILVER NOTES.

The Director of the Mint is reported to have purchased 1,000,000 ounces of fine silver at $1.18½ per ounce, and 300,000 ounces of dore silver at $1.17½, the latter to be delivered direct from the Consolidated Virginia Mine. There is now about $1,000,000 of silver bullion at the San Francisco Mint for coinage into trade-dollars, most of it for the Bank of California and the Bank of Nevada.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* complains that the Silver Commission have been unnecessarily mysterious in their sessions in that city, and predicts that their forthcoming report will consist mainly of an indigestible mass of evidence with few contributions from the members of the Committee, and that it will only add to the confusion of ideas on the silver question. If the *Journal* proves to be right, Congress ought to have the recent admirable report of the British Parliamentary Silver Commission printed for the American public.

MEMORANDA.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* objects to the use of postal-cards in notification of the time, place, and amount of bills payable at banks. It does so because of the wide publicity that may be given in this way to private business.

The London *Times* notes among the signs of depression of trade the diminution in the revenue from the stamp-tax on bills of exchange. In the financial years 1873-'74 there were nearly ten million bills stamped, producing a revenue of $4,-999,000; in 1874-'75 the revenue decreased to $4,595,000; and in 1875-'76 the number of bills was only 9,735,566, and the revenue $4,345,000.

English capital is largely invested in Turkish bonds, the interest on which has been defaulted, and in Russian iron-works. If there is war, the Russian Government will use the iron manufactories to produce implements of war, and so turn English capital into completing the ruin of the Turkish bonds and their English holders.

The new Russian loan is to be increased to 300,-000,000 rubles.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 107⅞@108 in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 92@92⅝ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sight.	Sixty day.
Sterling	482	484
Paris—francs	522½	520
Switzerland	522½	521¼
Belgium	522½	521¼
Austria	....	40¾
Sweden	....	27¾
Holland	....	40¾
Germany	94	94⅞

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	115⅞	116⅛
United States 5-20s of '65	108⅝	109⅛
5-20s of '65—January and July	111⅞	112¼
5-20s of '67—January and July	114⅞	115⅛
5-20s of '68—January and July	116⅜	116⅝
10-40s	112⅜	112⅝
United States new 5s of '81	110⅞	111
United States currency 6s, ex.-int	120⅝	....

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. bonds	*106½	*107½
Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. sewerage	*106½	*107½
Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. water loan	*106½	....
Cook County 7 ₱ ct. bonds (long)	*107½	*108½
West Park 7 ₱ ct. bonds	....	*95
North Chicago 7 ₱ ct. bonds (L. Park)	*94	*96
City Railway, South Side	140	....
City Railway, West Side	183	....
City Railway, North Side	125	....
Traders' Insurance Company	118	....
Chamber of Commerce	70	75
Exposition stock	30	35

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Gold opened at 108¼, declined to 108, and closed at 108⅛. Carrying rates 2 to 5½.

Governments closed firm.

Railroad bonds were generally firm.

State securities were dull.

The stock market was weak and lower, but, with the exception of Illinois Central, which declined 2¼, was without important feature. Transactions were 77,000 shares, of which 6,000 were Western Union, 45,000 Lake Shore, 2,000 Wabash, 3,000 Michigan Central, 9,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and 3,000 New Jersey Central.

Money market easy; 5@6 early; closed at 2@2½.

Prime mercantile paper, 5½@7.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $952,000.

Customs receipts, $151,000.

Clearings, $25,000,000.

Sterling quiet; long, 482; short, 484.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	116⅝	New 5s	111
Coupons, '65	109	New 4½s	109
New	112¾	10-40s, regular	112¼
Coupons, '67	115⅛	Coupons do	112⅜
Coupons, '68	116⅜	Currency 6s	120⅝

STOCKS.

Western Union	72	New Jersey Central	33¾
Quicksilver	13	Rock Island	99¾
Quicksilver pfd	18	St. Paul	13½
Pacific Mail	24⅝	St. Paul pfd	52¼
Mariposa	4⅛	Wabash	6½
Mariposa pfd	5	Wabash pfd	8¼
Adams Express	105	Fort Wayne	101
Wells-Fargo	89	Terre Haute	3¼
American	60¼	Terre Haute pfd	15
United States	55½	Chicago & Alton	99½
New York Central	101⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	108
Erie	9⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	5⅛
Erie pfd	16	D., L. & W.	70½
Harlem	138	A. & P. Telegraph	15
Harlem pfd	133	Missouri Pacific	3
Michigan Central	43	A. & P. pfd	2
Panama	120	Indiana Central	3⅛
Union Pacific	58	Chi., Burlington & Q.	113
Lake Shore	55⅛	Hannibal & St. Jo.	12¾
Illinois Central	68¼	Central Pacific bonds	109
Cleveland & Pittsburg	88¾	Union Pacific bonds	105⅛
Northwestern	36	U. Pac. land-grant	100¼
Northwestern pfd	59⅝	U. Pac. sinking-fund	[illegible]
C., C., C. & I.	36		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	43	Virginia 6s, new	30
Tennessee 6s, new	43½	Missouri 6s	105¼
Virginia 6s, old	29		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The latest quotations to-day were as follows:

Alpha	34	Julia Consolidated	25¼
Belcher	12¾	Justice	2
Best & Belcher	44	Kossuth	6¼
Bullion	31¼	Kentuck	6⅛
Consolidated Virginia	46¾	Leopard	22⅛
California	46⅛	Northern Belle	34
Chollar	81	Overman	100
Confidence	12¾	Ophir	11
Caledonia	12¾	Raymond & Ely	43½
Crown Point	9	Silver Hill	4½
Exchequer	12¼	Savage	11½
Empire	1⅛	Segregated Belcher	10½
Gould & Curry	7⅛	Sierra Nevada	12½
Hale & Norcross	2⅜	Union Consolidated	11¾
Imperial	6	Yellow Jacket	16½

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—Gold, 108¼@108⅜.

Sight exchange on New York, ¼ discount.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 519½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Consols, money and account, 93 11-16.

United States bonds—65s, 104; 67s, 109¾; 10-40s, 107¼, new 5s, 105⅞.

New York Central, 96; Erie, 9; preferred, 16.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Rentes, 104f 37½c.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 6.—United States bonds—New 5s, 101⅛.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Dec. 6:

CITY PROPERTY.

State st, 21 ft s of Eighteenth st, w f, 21x100 ft, dated Dec. 5 .... $5,000
Throop st, 114 ft s of Washington st, w f, 21½ x89 9 10 ft, dated Dec. 2 6,500
Sheridan av, 25 ft n of West Kinzie st, w f, 25 x125 ft, dated Nov. 6 900
West Jackson st, 200 ft w of Francisco st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 5 750
Morgan st, 100 ft s of Washington st, w f, 65½ x125 ft, dated Dec. 5 10,000
North Carpenter st, 200 ft n of West Erie st, w f, 60x73 ft, dated Dec. 2 11,000
Indiana av, 351 ft n of Twenty-fourth st, e f, 25 1-12x170 ft, dated Dec. 6 4,264
West Superior st, 47 ft e of Hoyne av, n f, 24x 100 ft, dated Dec. 6 525
Vernon av, 245 ft s of Thirty-second st, e f, 20 x164½ ft, dated Dec. 5 5,950
Rucker st, 155⅛ ft n of West Indiana st, e f, 21¾x72½ ft, dated Nov. 15 1,000
The premises No. 1423 Indiana av, dated Aug. 14 6,000
Michigan av, near Thirty-eighth st, w f, 20x 135 ft, with building, dated April 20 9,000
Michigan av, near Thirty-eighth st, w f, 20x 135 ft, with building, dated April 20 9,000
Division st, bet North State and Astor sts, s f, 40x118¾, with buildings, dated Nov. 29 14,000
Irving place, 60 8-10 ft s of West Polk st, e f, 25x128 ft, dated Aug. 22, 1874 3,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wolfram st, 148 ft e of Paris st, n f, 40x124 ft, dated Nov. 25 .... $3,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Gunn st, 172 ft w of Stewart av, n f, 25x120 ft, dated Dec. 4 .... $2,350
Butler st, 215 ft n of Fiftieth st, e f, 24x124 9-10 ft, dated Nov. 18 800
Butler st, 191 ft n of Fiftieth st, e f, 24x124 9-10 ft, dated Nov. 18 800

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Flour, brls	12,635	14,067	16,677	10,723
Wheat, bu	54,151	89,150	29,650	26,621
Corn, bu	86,444	15,025	66,705	11,959
Oats, bu	39,161	22,355	20,529	6,924
Rye, bu	6,760	2,177	11,063	2,350
Barley, bu	10,620	14,950	11,925	3,750
Grass seed, lbs	99,265	82,405	112,702	22,940
Flaxseed, lbs	126,050	75,970	23,049	106,875
B. corn, lbs	238,450	60,300	1,408	22,500
C. meats, lbs	648,352	137,500	2,071,155	1,050,508
Beef, brls	....	876	20	556
Pork, brls	75	270	1,250	1,290
Lard, lbs	288,047	38,100	1,047,210	964,004
Tallow, lbs	23,930	18,875	23,180	81,800
Butter, lbs	105,529	50,922	107,020	63,664
D. hogs, No.	740	49	403	192
Live hogs, No.	34,480	10,460	1,190	2,375
Cattle, No.	4,410	4,087	458	1,386
Sheep, No.	2,519	1,334	7,018	981
Hides, lbs	367,819	338,356	355,400	221,880
Highwines, brls	100	586	50	94
Wool, lbs	196,517	42,600	185,350	107,280
Potatoes, bu	2,450	696	....	....
Coal, tons	5,845	....	998	....
Hay, tons	70	....	70	....
Lumber, m	367	664	1,180	1,085
Shingles, m	240	1,115	80	474
Salt, brls	652	3,058	3,640	2,153
Poultry, lbs	28,414	27,005	51,680	34,400
Poultry, coops	14	14	4	....
Game, pkgs	148	119	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	510	270	801	20
Cheese, bxs	1,275	478	916	165
G. apples, brls	463	1,257	....	440
Beans, bu	517	....	12	....

Withdrawn from store on Tuesday for city consumption: 724 bu wheat, 7,557 bu corn, 937 bu oats, 624 bu rye, 3,130 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Wednesday morning: 48 cars No. 2 N.W. wheat, 1 car No. 1 spring, 4 cars No. 2 do, 30 cars No. 3 do, 15 cars rejected do (98 wheat); 1 car high mixed corn, 1 car new do, 12 cars No. 2 do, 5 cars new mixed do, 46 cars rejected do, 13 cars no grade (78 corn); 10 cars white oats, 19 cars No. 2 do, 18 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (48 oats); 14 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected do; 13 cars No. 3 barley, 7 cars rejected do. Total, 259 cars, or 107,000 bu. Inspected out: 19,738 bu wheat, 26,043 bu corn, 11,577 bu oats, 6,479 bu rye, 2,787 bu barley. The inspection of wheat into store was 158 cars for the corresponding date one year ago, and 168 cars for do in 1874.

The boys on 'Change held a regular jubilee, though of short duration, when the news was received yesterday morning that Florida had been returned for Hayes and Wheeler.

A prominent shipper has recently been trying the experiment of sending good wheat to New York. He sent a lot of about 10,000 bu by the Blue Line, which was good No. 2 on leaving Chicago, and was dumped in with a lot of inferior stuff on its arrival at the seaboard. A sample of it was sent East, and the buyer declared that the wheat served to him was not worth so much by 7c per bu. Our Chicago operator thinks there is no inducement to ship good wheat to New York, as the handling charges are increased to a prohibitory point on wheat to be sold on its merits; and our No. 2 appears to be very much better than the wheat which is passed as No. 2 in New York.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and provisions were steady, while breadstuffs were easier, though the receipts of grain were small, and the advices from Europe were rather encouraging to holders. But the speculative strength of the previous two days, chiefly exhibited in wheat, needed a rest, or else demanded a reaction. The higher prices brought out more sellers, who were anxious to realize at the offered profit.

Jobbers report little change in the general situation of the dry-goods market. Business remains without much animation, and bids fair to so remain until the Presidential question is definitely settled. Woolens, blankets, flannels, worsted goods, and fancy articles for the holiday trade were chiefly in demand. Groceries were in fair though not active demand, and, excepting sugars and New Orleans molasses, the different lines were firmly held. Coffees were strong, and holders anticipate a further upward movement. Sugars, though in light supply, are weak, because of the restricted character of the demand. New Orleans molasses is arriving freely, and is weak at Tuesday's decline. There was a good demand for butter at fully late quotations. Cheese was quiet at 12¼@13c for good to prime, and at 13½c for fancy. Prices of dried fruits, fish, and canned goods were unchanged. Coal was in good demand and was held at full quoted prices. Oils were firm and unchanged.

The lumber market was rather quiet and steady. Some of the yards report a fair interior demand, but many dealers experience a quiet trade, the local inquiry being limited. The receipts by lake are very light, and will soon cease altogether. In drugs and chemicals there were no changes except a slight advance in quinine. Wool, broom-corn, hops, and salt were rather quiet and steady, with one or two exceptions. Green fruits were in better request, the warmer weather making dealers more willing to ship. Seeds were steady, timothy being active and higher. Poultry, eggs, and game were in moderate request.

Rail freights were quoted steady at 20c per 100 lbs to New York, 25c to Boston, 18c to Philadelphia, and 17½c to Baltimore, with few cars offering. There was a moderate demand for freight-room, but with not much doing except for meats. That movement alone is a large one—averaging not far from 100 car-loads per day, to say nothing of pork and lard.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS

received at Chicago Custom-House Dec. 6, 1876: George Stewart & Co., 120 sacks salt; Union Rolling-Mill Company, 1,962 tons spiegel iron; Field, Leiter & Co., 7 cases dry goods. Amount of duties collected, $1,511.42.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active, and again very steady, averaging a shade easier. The receipts of hogs were large, estimated in the morning at 41,000 head, and the average weight is much greater than this time last year, so that the supply of raw material is good for the season. But there was a fair demand for products notwithstanding,—enough to sustain prices. The outward movement continues so large that many operators are astonished. There is money lying here waiting to take hold of the stuff at suitable prices, and carry it through the winter, as an investment; but thus far the owners of the money have found little or no use for it, as there is a demand for meats which hitherto carried them out as fast as they could be made, and kept the production of pork and lard nearly to a minimum. A little more pork is being made now, and cooperage is looking up in consequence.

MESS PORK—Was rather more active, except on the more deferred delivery, which is growing in favor, and the market declined about 5c per brl, but closed the same as the previous evening. Sales were reported of 305 brls cash at $16.12½@16.25; 1,000 brls seller the month at $16.07½@16.10; 4,750 brls seller January at $16.20@16.27½; and 6,000 brls seller February at $19.42½@16.50. Total, 12,055 brls. The market closed steady at $16.07½@16.12½ for round lots, cash; $16.07½@16.10 seller the year; $16.22½@16.25 seller January; and $16.45@16.47½ for February. Seller March was nominal at $16.65@16.70 at the close.

Extra prime pork was quoted at $12.50@12.75. Sale was made of 70 brls prime mess at $14.25.

LARD—Was in moderate request, and declined 2½c per 100 lbs, under rather larger offerings for future, while spot lots were relatively strong. Sales were reported of 1,000 tcs cash at $10.00; 1,500 tcs seller the year at $9.95@9.97½; 6,750 tcs seller January at $9.97½@10.02½; and 3,000 tcs seller February at $10.12½@10.17½. Total, 12,250 tcs. The market closed steady at $10.00 cash; $9.95@9.97½ seller the year; $10.00@10.02½ seller January; and $10.15 for February.

MEATS—Were rather quiet at former prices; some quoting them a shade easier to buy, except that green hams were strong under a continued good demand. Sales were reported of 418,000 lbs green hams at 7½c for 20 lbs, 8c for 18 lbs, 8¼c for 16 lbs, and 8⅝c for 14 lbs, averages; 300 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 9¼@9½c; 250 boxes long cut hams (18 lbs) at 9¾c; 100,000 lbs long clears at 8c seller January; 250 boxes do at 8¼c; and 450 boxes long and short clears at 8⅛c. The following are the latest quotations on meats a few days in salt:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	Long clears.	Short clears.
Green	5¾	7¾	7½	8
Loose, part salted	5¾	8⅛	7¾	8⅛
Boxed	6⅛	8⅜	8⅛	8⅝
December, b.	6⅛	8¼	8⅛	8⅝
January, b.	6	8¼	8⅛	8⅝

Long and short clears quoted at 8⅛c cash and 8¼c for January. Cumberlands quiet at 8¼@8⅜c; long-cut hams, 9½@10c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 9½@10c. Green hams, 8@9⅛c.

Bacon quoted at 7@7¼c for shoulders, 9¼@9½c for short ribs, 9⅝c for short clears, 12@13c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 5@7½c. Sale was made of 50 pkgs yellow at 6¼c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $9.75@10.00 for mess; $10.75@11.00 for extra mess; and $19.00@19.50 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 8@8¼c for city, and 7½@8c for country lots, according to condition. Sale was reported of 300 brls city at 8c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in fair order demand, and local buyers took hold moderately, while shippers were not disposed to buy except at concessions which sellers would not grant. The market was firm at the recent advance, notwithstanding the easier feeling in wheat, as the offerings were not large. Sales were reported of 200 brls winters on private terms; 1,250 brls spring extras, chiefly at $5.50@5.75; 275 brls spring superfines at $3.00@3.75; 285 brls buckwheat flour at $7.00@7.12½; and 75 brls rye do at $4.12½. Total, 2,085 brls. The market closed firm at the following range of prices: Choice winters, $6.25@7.25; medium winters, $5.00@6.00; choice spring extras, $6.00@6.25; medium do, $5.50@5.75; shipping extras, $4.75@5.25; choice patents, $7.00@8.00; common do, $6.00@6.75; spring superfines, $3.50@4.00. Rye flour, $4.00@4.12½. Buckwheat do, $6.50@7.12½.

BRAN—Was quiet and stronger. Sale was made early of 10 tons at $12.50 per ton free on board car, and afterwards of 10 tons at $13.00 on track. Some sellers were talking $14.00 near the close of the session.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons at $16.50 on track.

SHORTS—Sale was made of 10 tons at $14.50 on track.

CORN-MEAL—Sale was reported of 200 brls caloric at $2.50. Coarse was nominal at $16.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active, and irregularly lower. The market declined 1½c from the latest prices of the preceding day, but rallied, and closed only ¾c below those figures. Liverpool was quoted strong, and London a shade dearer, with firmness in cargoes off coast; but New York was quiet and easier, buyers refusing to pay previous prices, chiefly because of a scarcity of ocean freight room. Our receipts were again small. These things caused an upward turn in prices early, the market advancing ⅝c under the filling of a few outside buying orders; but it soon turned, and declined 2c, as holders offered their property freely, and it was rumored that three prominent parties who had been buying from $1.10 upwards had sold out at the top. This was believed to have left the long side of the market chiefly in the hands of the little holders, and they too hastened to realize; but the offerings were freely taken, a good deal of short wheat being filled in. The later firmness was due to more encouraging news from the seaboard, which brought out a better demand here, though the news was not universally credited. The trading was chiefly for next month, and the shipping demand was light, except for the low grades, No. 3 being only ½c lower. Most of the operators who expressed an opinion seemed to think a further advance probable, but not necessarily just now, as our stocks are large, and we have yet a good deal of cold weather before us, while a rise in rail freights would increase the expense of laying the property down on the seaboard. Seller January opened at $1.20@1.20¼, declined, with several fluctuations, to $1.18⅝, and advanced to $1.19⅝, closing at $1.19⅝. Seller February sold at $1.19⅝@1.21¼, closing at $1.20¼. Seller the month was little better than nominal at $1.17⅜@1.19⅜, closing at $1.18⅝. Car lots of No. 2 spring closed nominally at $1.18⅛, and No. 3 at $1.09. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.19½; 76,000 bu No. 2 do at $1.17⅜@1.18¾; 18,400 bu No. 3 do at $1.08½@1.09½, the outside in A., D. & Co.'s; 4,400 bu rejected do at 90@96c; and 1,800 bu by sample at 55c@$1.11, on track. Total, 101,000 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Sale was made of 350 bu No. 2 white at $1.25.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was in moderate request, but about ¾c lower, in sympathy with the general market. Sales were 8,600 bu No. 2 at $1.18⅝, and 700 bu by sample at $1.12 on track and $1.22 free on board car.

CORN—Was less active and easier, declining ¾c, and ½@¾c lower on futures, while cash lots were relatively weak, the premium over the month being lost in the absence of any but a very light shipping demand. Liverpool and New York were both quoted firmer; and our receipts were small, but they were larger than the previous day, and that fact weakened the views of buyers, as they accepted it as a sign that corn will arrive more freely in future, and the easier feeling in wheat also tended to cause weakness. There were few outside orders on the floor, either to buy or sell, the trading being chiefly local. Seller January sold early at 45c, declined to 44¼c, and closed at 44⅜c. Seller the month sold at 44⅜@45¼c, closing at 44½c. Seller May sold at 47⅞@48⅛c, closing at 47⅞c. Cash No. 2 closed at 45c, and high-mixed nominally at 46c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu high-mixed at 46c; 64,000 bu No. 2 at 44⅜@45¼c; 5,000 bu rejected at 41c; 1,800 bu new ears at 44@46c on track; 7,200 bu do at 45c delivered; 7,600 bu by sample at 41@44c on track; and 5,200 bu do at 43@48c free on board cars. Total, 93,000 bu.

OATS—Were moderately active early and quiet during the last hour, averaging ¼c lower than on the previous day. The market weakened in sympathy with other grain and under larger receipts and offerings, while the shorts held off and there was less competition between buyers. New York was quoted dull. January opened at 34c and declined to 33½c, closing at 33⅝c. Cash or December sold at 33⅝c down to 33⅛c, closing at 33½c asked. February was less inquired for, but sold at 34@34⅛c, closing at 34⅛c. Rejected oats declined ½c, selling at 25½c. Samples were in fair demand. Cash sales were reported of 22,800 bu No. 2 at 33⅛@33⅝c; 2,400 bu rejected at 25½c; 6,000 bu by sample at 27½@32c on track; also 600 bu old white at 39c; and 3,000 bu at 28@36c free on board. Total, 34,800 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and easier, the decline in wheat making buyers less willing to pay previous figures. No. 2 sold at 72@72½c, closing at the inside, and No. 1 at 72½c. Rejected was nominal at 65@65½c. January sold at 73c, and the month at 72c. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 2 at 72@72½c.

BARLEY—Was very quiet, and a shade easier for the speculative grade, and No. 3 and rejected were steady. The receipts were small, being only 20 cars, but there was not life enough in the trade for the fact to have any influence. Choice samples were in request, but very scarce, the offerings consisting principally of poor qualities, which are almost unsalable. Seller January sold at 68¼@69c, closing at the inside. February was nominal at 69½c. Cash sold at 68c and closed at 67½@68c. No. 3 in N. S. sold at 39c, and was nominal at 41c in A., D. & Co.'s. Rejected sold at 34½c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 67½@68c; 2,800 bu No. 3 at 39c; 3,200 bu rejected at 34½c; 2,400 bu by sample at 37½@65c on track; 800 bu at 55@43c delivered. Total, 10,000 bu.

FIRST CALL.

Wheat—140,000 bu at $1.19⅝@1.19¾ for January and $1.20¾@1.20⅞ for February.

Corn—50,000 bu at 45c for December and 44⅝@44¾c for January.

Oats—30,000 bu for January at 33⅝@33¾c.

Lard—250 tcs at $10.15 for February.

LATEST.

Mess pork was in fair demand and firm, with sales of 2,500 bu at $16.10 for December, $16.25 for January, $16.45@16.47½ for February, and $16.70 for March.

Lard was quiet and steady, with sales of 250 tcs for February at $10.15.

Wheat was moderately active and ¼c lower, selling at $1.19@1.19⅜ for January, closing at $1.19½@1.19⅝. December sold at $1.18¾@1.18⅞, closing at $1.18⅝. February sold at $1.20@1.20⅜, closing at $1.20¼.

Corn was quiet at 44⅞c for December, 44¼@44⅜c for January, and 48c for May.

Oats were quiet at 33½c for December, and 33⅝c for January.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was quiet and steady at $16.10 for the year, and $16.22½@16.25 for January. Sales 250 brls for February at $16.45.

Lard was steady at $9.92½@9.97½ for the year, $10.00 for January, and $10.12½@10.15 for February. Sales 250 tcs at $10.00 for January.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was firmer at $2.08@2.13.

BROOM-CORN—Was quiet and unchanged. The lower grades are easy under large offerings. Quotations: Choice green hurl 5¼@6¼c; medium hurl, red tipped, 4½@5c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5@5½c; red tipped with do, 4@4½c; green covers and inside, 5@5½c; red tipped do, 3½@4c; inside brush, 3½@4c; medium to choice stalk braid, 4½@5½c; inferior brush, 3@3½c; crooked do, 2@3c.

BUTTER—The market was firm for all grades, but especially so for choice table butter, which continues in scanty supply. Shippers as well as local buyers were operating on a generous scale, and the annexed quotations were easily maintained: Choice to fancy yellow, 28@32c; medium to good, 18@24c; inferior to common, 13@15c; roll, 18@23c.

BAGGING—Was reported dull at previous quotations. We repeat our list: Stark, 21½c; Peerless, AA, 21c; Lewiston, 20½c; Montaup, 21c; Ontario, 21½c; American A, 19c; Amoskeag, 19c; Otter Creek, 19½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, single, 13@14c; do, double, 24@24½c.

CHEESE—This market was without change in its general features. Trade remains without much animation, but the supply is of manageable proportions and holders are demanding and obtaining full prices. We quote good to best factory at 12¼@13c, and lower grades at 8@11c.

COAL—Prices were firm under a fairly active demand, both for anthracite and bituminous varieties. We continue to quote as follows: Lackawanna egg, $7.50; do nut and range, $8.00; Blossburg, $6.50; cannel, $7.00; Briar Hill, $6.00; Baltimore & Ohio, $5.50; Illinois, $3.75@4.25.

COOPERAGE—Large sales of packers' goods were reported, prices advancing 5@10c. The sales included 1,900 and 2 cars pork barrels at $1.30@1.40, and 1,200 lard tierces at $1.60@1.65.

DRESSED HOGS—Were in moderate demand and easier, in sympathy with live product. Sales were made at $5.70@6.80, the outside for heavy, and a car of fine stock sold early at $7.00. Sales 187 head and 1 car.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Trade continues fair, and prices steady for most articles. Quinine has been advanced by manufacturers to $3.00 per oz for small parcels, and the local prices are 5@10c higher. Quotations: Acid, citric, ℔, $1.00@1.05; acid, tartaric, powdered, ℔, 53@58c; ammonia, carb, 22@25c; axle grease, doz, $1.00@1.25; borax, refined, ℔, 13@15c; blue vitriol, ℔, 10@12c; cream tartar, pure, ℔, 40@45c; cochineal, Hond., ℔, 85@90c; chloroform, ℔, $1.00@1.05; glycerine, bulk, ℔, 20@25c; gum arabic, picked, 50@75c; gum arabic, sorts, 25@35c; gum camphor, ℔, 33@38c; gum opium, ℔, $7.50; gum shellac, ℔, 38@50c; iodine, ℔, $3.75@4.00; morphia sulph., oz, $4.90@5.00; oil, castor, $1.20@1.30 per gal; do, lemon, $4.25@4.50; potassa, chlor., ℔, 33@38c; potassium, iod., ℔, $2.70@2.75; quinine, sulph., oz, $3.05@3.10; red precipit., ℔, $1.00@1.05; root ipecac, powd, ℔, $1.50@1.60; root rhei, E. I., powd., ℔, $1.25@1.50; salts, Epsom, ℔, 2¼@3c; silver cryst., oz, 95c@$1.00; soap, Castile, gen., ℔, 10½@14c; sulphur, ℔, 4½@6c; sassafras bark, 12@15c.

EGGS—Fresh brought 23@24c, and pickled, 18@22c.

FISH—The market was devoid of new features. A moderate business was in progress at the range of prices following: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $4.75; No. 2 do, $4.50; trout, $3.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½-brl, $9.00@10.00; No. 1 shore extra, ½-brl, $12.00@12.50; No. 1 bay, $8.00@9.00; No. 2, ½-brl, $7.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore kits, large, $1.75@1.80; No. 1 bay kits, $1.35@1.40; family kits, 95c@$1.00; bank codfish, $5.00@5.25; George's codfish, $5.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.50@7.75; do, ½-brl, $3.75@4.00; Labrador herring, round, brls, $5.75@6.00; do, ½-brl, $3.00@3.25; scaled herring, per box, 35@38c; No. 1 herring, 28@30c. Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was a brisk demand for raisins, and a very liberal movement in currants, citron, and figs was also noted. Comparatively little was doing in other lines. We again quote prices steady, as follows:

FOREIGN—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, kegs, 11@12c; do boxes, layer, 14@16c; Turkish prunes, old, 6¼@6¾c; do, new, 9½@10¼c; raisins, layers, old, $1.80@1.90; do, new, $2.10@2.15; loose Muscatel, old, $1.90@2.00; do, new, $2.25@2.40; Valencia, 9½@10c; Zante currants, new, 6½@7c; citron, 23@25c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 14@16c; Michigan do, 6¼@6½c; Southern, 5@5¾c; North Carolina, sliced, 8½@9c; pared peaches, 18@20c; California ½-peaches, 13@14c; blackberries, 9¾@10c; raspberries, new, 30@32c; pitted cherries, 19@20c.

NUTS—Filberts, 12@12½c; almonds, Terragona, 19½@20c; Naples walnuts, 18@20c; do new, 21@22c; French walnuts, 10@11c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 16@18c; Brazils, 8½@9c; pecans, Texas, 9@11c; do Missouri, 8@9c; Wilmington peanuts, 7½@7¾c; Tennessee peanuts, 5½@6½c; African peanuts, 6@7c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair local request, and steady: Apples, $1.50@1.60 per brl in lots, and at $1.50@2.30 at retail; cranberries, $9.00@12.00; lemons, $5.00@6.50; oranges, $7.00@8.00 per brl; California pears, $3.50@4.00 per box.

GROCERIES—In connection with the grocery market no specially new features were brought to light. Coffees were again very strong, and for choice Rio the tendency is still in an upward direction. Sugars remain inactive, and, despite the fact that the statistical position of the market is exceptionally firm, the price at the moment is weak. Sirups are active and firm. New Orleans molasses is easy. There was a steady feeling for other articles in the list.

RICE—Carolina, 6@7c; Louisiana, 5@6¼c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 27@29c; Java, No. 2, 25@26c; choice to fancy Rio, 22½@23½c; good to prime do, 22@22½c; common to fair, 20½@21½c; roasting, 18½@19½c; Singapore Java, 23@24c; Maracaibo, 20½@21c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13¾c; crushed, 13@13½c; granulated, powdered, 12½@12¾c; A standard, 11½@12c; do No. 2, 11¾c; extra C, 11¼c; C No. 1, 11c; C No. 2, 10½c; yellow C No. 1, 10½@10¾c; choice brown, 10@10½c; fair to prime do, 10@10¼c; common do, 9½@9¾c; N. O., 9@10½c.

SIRUPS—California sugar loaf drips, 68@70c; California honey drips, 60@65c; silver drips, 55@60c; good sugar-house sirup, 45@50c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice new, 68@73c; do prime, 60@65c; do good, 55@58c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 38@40c; black-strap, 30@31c.

SPICES—Allspice, 16½@17c; cloves, 46@48c; cassia, 26@27c; pepper, 17½@18c; nutmegs, $1.10@1.15; Calcutta ginger, 14@15c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 6c; German mottled, 6¼@6¾c; White Lily, 5¾@6c; White Rose, 5¾@6c; Royal Savon, 5¾c; Savon Imperial, 5¾c; Golden West, 5¼@5½c; Banner, 6c.

HAY—Was quiet and steady. The offerings were small and there was little demand except to fill a few outside orders. No. 1 timothy, $11.50 free on board; No. 2 do, $9.50; mixed, $8.00@8.50; upland prairie, $7.25@8.00 on track; No. 1, $8.25@8.50; No. 2 or slough, $5.50@6.00.

HIDES—Were in continued good demand and firm. The receipts are fair, but the stock in store is small, and the hides are quickly taken by local tanners and dealers. We quote: Green city butchers', 6@7c; green cured, light and heavy, 8¼@9c; damaged, 6¾@7c; part cured, 7¼@8c; green salted kip, 8½@9¼c; green calf, 12½c; flint hides and prime dry kip and calf, 16@17c; dry-salted hides, 13@14c; deacon skins, 45@50c; green sheep-pelts, wool estimated, at 33@35c per ℔.

HIGHWINES—Were in good demand, and advanced ½c. Sale was made early of 100 brls at $1.08, and later of 100 brls at $1.08½ per gallon. The market closed firm at the outside.

HOPS—Were dull and weak at 18@28c for Wisconsin and 30@35c for New York hops.

LUMBER—At the yards a moderate trade was reported at the current prices. Now that the lake receipts have nearly ceased, sellers are disposed to adhere to quotations, but the heavy stock on hand will probably prevent an advance. A cargo was offered at the docks, and two or three more are due. Quotations:

First and second clear	$35.00@38.00
Third clear, 1 inch	30.00@32.00
Third clear, thick	32.00@33.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00
Clear siding, first and second	18.50
First common siding	14.50
Flooring, first common, dressed	27.00@28.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	21.00@23.00
Box boards, A	35.00
Box boards, B	25.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 in	28.00@32.00
B stock boards	20.00@25.00
C stock boards	15.00
Common boards and short fencing	9.50@10.50
Fencing, 16 ft	10.00@11.00
Common lumber, 18 ft and under 24 in	9.50@10.50
Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft	10.00@14.00
Lath	1.40@1.50
A shingles	2.30@2.60
Pickets, square	13.00@14.00
Pickets, flat	11.00@12.00

Mr. Russ, of Saginaw, writes to the *Lumberman* that he estimates the quantity of standing pine in the lower peninsular of Michigan at 25,000,000 feet, and of the upper at 15,000,000,000 feet. The total quantity in the State is probably between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 feet.

OILS—Turpentine was firm at Tuesday's advance. Carbon, lard, whale, and linseed were also held firmly. Trade remains dull at the annexed quotations: Carbon, 118 degrees test, 27½c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 32½@33c; headlight, 175 test, 34½@35c; Snow white, 150 deg. test, 34½@35c; extra lard oil (strictly winter), 95c; extra lard oil, 88c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 60c; boiled, 65c; whale, winter-bleached, 70c; sperm, $2.00; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.05@1.10; do extra, 88@90c; do No. 1, 75@80c; bank oil, 50c; straits, 55c; elephant oil, 60@70c; turpentine, 43@44c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 17c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg., 30c; natural, 30 deg., 22c; reduced, 28 deg., 25@26c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Were in moderate request. The market is depressed by large offerings of poor or old stock, which sellers are closing out to peddlers as fast as possible. Choice dressed stock is salable at outside prices:

POULTRY—Chickens, $2.50@3.00; do dressed, 5@6c per ℔; turkeys, dressed, 10@12c; ducks, $2.50; do dressed, 8@10c; geese, $6.50@7.00; do dressed, 8@10c.

GAME—Prairie chickens, $2.75; partridge, $3.00@3.25; quail, $1.10; mallard ducks, $2.50@2.75; small ducks, $1.25@1.60; venison saddles, 10@13c per ℔; do carcass, 7c; rabbits, 50c per doz.

POTATOES—Choice car-lots were salable at former figures, but common varieties and frozen stock were slow and easy. The demand was chiefly local and smaller than hitherto, as many of the local dealers have supplies for a few weeks. Peachblows were quoted at $1.00@1.05 on track, and $1.05@1.10 delivered, and early rose about 5c per bu less.

SEEDS—Timothy was in fair demand and firmer, prime selling at $1.77½@1.80, and lower grades at $1.60@1.70. The demand is speculative, and a few orders for export are reported to be in the market. The stock is light and the receipts small. Clover was scarce but quiet and steady at $8.50@8.60. Flax was in better demand and firmer at $1.40@1.47½.

SALT—Continues in moderate request and steady: Saginaw and Onondaga, fine, $1.20; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00; ground alum, $1.40 per sack of 200 ℔s.

TEAS—This market remains as previously quoted. There is a steadily fair movement at well-sustained prices. We continue to quote:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 30@35c; good do, 38@40c; medium, 45@50c; good do, 50@55c; fine, 55@60c; finest, 60@65c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 85@90c; fancy, $1.00@1.15.

IMPERIAL—Common, 28@33c; good do, 35@38c; medium, 40@42c; good do, 45@48c; fine, 50@52c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 70@75c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 28@30c; good do, 32@35c; medium, 40@42c; good do, 45@48c; fine, 50@52c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 90c@$1.00.

JAPAN—Common, 28@32c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 35@40c; good medium, 40@42c; fine, 45@50c; finest, 52@55c; choice, 56@60c; choicest, 63@66c; choicest new first picking, 70@75c.

OOLONG—Common, 28@30c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@62c; choicest, 75@80c.

WOOD—Was in light demand, and was steady at $8.00 for maple; $7.00 for beech; and $5.50 for slabs.

WOOL—Was in moderate request and steady. Quotations: Fleece, washed, fine and medium, 35@37c; do coarse, 33@36c; fleece unwashed fine, heavy to light, 20@24c; do coarse and medium, 24@27c; tub-washed prime, 40@45c; do poor to good, 35@40c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,919	21,352	1,682
Tuesday	4,419	34,480	2,519
Wednesday	5,000	40,000	2,500
Total	13,338	94,832	6,701
Same time last week	13,736	97,382	6,102
Week before last	13,212	97,327	3,653
Shipments—			
Monday	406	635	....
Tuesday	458	1,190	1,013
Total	864	1,825	1,013

CATTLE—There was but little change in the position of the cattle market, but that little was to the disadvantage of sellers. News from the East was no more encouraging than that received on the preceding days of the week, and shippers again showed a disinclination to take hold except in a limited way. They were more particular, too, as regarded the quality of their selections; and those holders who were so unfortunate as to have common to medium roughish lots were unable to "close out" except at a further considerable reduction. Choice and extra grades were in meagre supply, and were readily salable at the prices current at the beginning of the week. Of the latter description there were sales at $4.75@5.50. R. Strahorn & Co. obtaining the outside figure for three car-loads averaging 1,664 lbs. Cows sold at $2.50@3.00, stockers at $2.75@3.30, and common to prime shipping steers at $3.40@4.50. Veals were scarce, and were wanted at $3.00@6.00 per 100 lbs for poor to choice. The market closed dull and depressed, with a good deal of stock left in the yards.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
45	1,664	$5.50	16	1,184	$3.85
77	1,480	5.35	20	1,092	3.85
16	1,470	5.00	18	1,154	3.85
34	1,621	4.80	49 Colorado	984	3.20
39	1,460	4.80	21	987	3.25
12	1,550	4.75	18	1,131	3.85
28	1,396	4.65	68 Wyoming	1,092	3.65
58	1,302	4.50	58 Wyoming	986	3.65
16	1,220	4.50	16 Wyoming	922	3.50
27	1,442	4.50	26 Wyoming	821	3.40
15	1,590	4.50	15 Wyoming	818	3.12½
18	1,270	4.35	18 stockers	901	3.00
16	1,231	4.25	18 stockers	885	3.10
16	1,444	4.25	21 Texas	808	3.15
83	912	4.00	14 cows	852	2.65
16	1,370	4.15	26 cows	704	2.65
56	1,210	4.10	17 cows	908	2.80
16	1,258	4.05	20 cows	927	2.95
18	1,135	4.00	20 cows	938	2.95
35	1,256	4.05	17 cows	832	2.80
35	1,218	4.05	15 cows	832	2.90
36	1,283	4.00	11 cows	885	2.80
17	1,200	3.90	18 cows	924	2.95
18	1,136	3.80	18 cows	908	2.60
30	1,126	3.80	22 cows	933	2.50
18	1,145	3.75			

HOGS—There was a further small shrinkage yesterday in values of hogs,—an average of 5c per 100 lbs. Prices early eased off to $5.65@5.90 for ordinary to prime heavy packing hogs, and to $5.60@5.65 for light weights, at which range the market ruled active and comparatively steady to the close. The quality of the supply, though scarcely as good as the day before, was above the average of last week, and gave very general satisfaction. Skippers and inferior heavy lots were offered at $4.00@5.25. A few choice heavy were taken by skippers at $5.95@6.00.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
128	284	$6.00	53	355	$5.80	63	267	$5.70
82	364	6.00	34	271	5.80	65	231	5.70
50	321	6.00	40	337	5.80	118	201	5.70
67	290	5.95	47	352	5.80	66	197	5.70
42	332	5.95	56	219	5.80	67	206	5.65
40	397	5.95	47	279	5.80	51	209	5.65
41	370	5.95	49	310	5.75	54	330	5.65
88	306	5.90	67	286	5.75	52	206	5.65
89	373	5.90	48	311	5.75	52	202	5.65
51	368	5.90	53	299	5.75	40	240	5.65
44	374	5.90	43	309	5.75	39	287	5.65
51	331	5.85	58	325	5.75	50	205	5.65
201	342	5.85	55	281	5.75	49	277	5.65
105	324	5.85	68	281	5.75	62	285	5.65
181	306	5.85	53	300	5.75	60	213	5.65
50	375	5.85	54	270	5.75	44	284	5.65
49	335	5.85	129	276	5.75	63	205	5.60
41	370	5.85	118	216	5.75	195	209	5.60
90	340	5.85	59	339	5.70	107	242	5.60
46	330	5.85	58	270	5.70	62	241	5.60
87	357	5.85	78	181	5.70	64	247	5.60
102	323	5.85	157	298	5.70	33	256	5.60
47	345	5.80	52	304	5.70	47	155	5.55
			31	202	5.70	56	350	5.50

SHEEP—Were in good demand at $3.50@5.00 for common to choice qualities.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—BEEVES—Receipts, 2,100, against 2,890 same time last week; good to prime cattle a shade firmer, while inferior to medium grades a trifle weaker; a few choice selections retailed at 10½@11c; ordinary to strictly prime steers, 8¼@10¼c; inferior and common, including 5 car-loads Colorado, 7@8¼c; about 300 beeves were taken for the English market, of which 15 were premium cattle, averaging 1,650 ℔s, and bought in Chicago, at $5.65 per 100 ℔s live weight.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,120, making 9,700 for two days, against 5,000 for same time last week; sales slow, and market rather weak, but prices are not quotably lower. Some premium sheep sold at 7@7¼c; extra do, 150 ℔s, 6¾c; very choice sheep and lambs mixed, 7c; common to prime sheep, 4½@6½c; common to prime lambs, 5@7c.

SWINE—Receipts, 6,650, making 8,270 for two days, against 7,480 for same time last week. Market very quiet; $6.00@6.25 per 100 ℔s alive, with 2 cars at $6.12½.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 357; total for the week, 7,487; market fairly active at yesterday's prices; sales of 100 cars; all of good quality sold; 25 cars common remain in yards.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,400; total for the week, 16,200; market active for good stock; Western sheep easier at a shade lower prices; $4.10@5.12½; extra Ohios, 120 lbs, $5.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,750; total for the week, 13,000; market dull and dragging; prices lower; Yorkers, $5.50@5.80; heavy, $5.75@6.00; part of a car selected, $6.10; 15 cars unsold.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,156 head, or 18 cars through and 50 cars yard; total for two days, 2,771; supply for yard, sales heavy; market active; good cattle firm at last week's prices, but a ¼c off on medium and common; best, $5.00 to $5.37; medium to good, $4.00 to $4.87; common to fair, $3.25 to $3.75.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 3,080 head; total for two days, 6,765 head; Yorkers, $5.45@5.60; Philadelphias, $5.90@6.10.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 3,100 head; total for two days, 9,100 head; selling at $3.00@5.00.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—CATTLE—Dull; prices ¼c lower; very best, 4¾@5¼c; first quality, 4@4½c; medium or good fair quality, 3@4c; ordinary thin steers, oxen, and cows, 2¼@3c; most sales at 3¼@4½c; receipts, 3,605; sales, 2,506.

HOGS—Fair demand; prices a shade lower; range, 7@7¼c; receipts, 7,913.

SHEEP—Fair demand; unchanged; range, 4@5¼c; receipts, 2,755.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.—HOGS—Dull and weak; common, $5.00@5.25; fair to good light, $5.35@5.50; packing, $5.40@5.65; choice heavy, $5.70@5.75; large number unsold; receipts, 16,905; shipments, 5,202.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—HOGS—Active; firm; higher; common to medium, $5.55@5.70; fair to good, $5.75@5.95; choice heavy, $6.05@6.10.

CATTLE—Steady and unchanged; demand almost entirely local.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 25s; No. 2, 23s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 10s; spring, No. 1, 10s 5d; No. 2, 9s 7d; white, No. 1, 11s 1d; No. 2, 10s 10d; club, No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 11s 1d. Corn, 27s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 70s. Lard, 55s.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6—Latest—COTTON—Firm; 6 7-16@6½d; sales of 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 6,000; American, 9,000.

BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat, average, 10s 10d@11s 1d; do club, 11s 1d@11s 3d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 9s 7d@10s 5d; do winter, 10s@10s 8d. Flour—Western canal, 23@25s. Corn—Western mixed, 27s. Oats—American, 3s@3s 6d. Barley—American, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 36s 6d.

CLOVER-SEED—American, 50@55s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 70s. Prime mess beef, 82s 6d. Lard—American, 55s. Cheese—American, 70s. Bacon—Long clear, 43s 6d; short do, 44s 6d.

TALLOW—American, 42s 9d.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 11s; refined, 20½s.

LINSEED OIL—27s.

RESIN—Common, 5s@5s 3d; pale, 14s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—29s.

LARD OIL—54s.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—RESIN—Common, 5s@5s 3d.

REFINED PETROLEUM—21s@21s 3d.

ANTWERP, Dec. 6.—PETROLEUM—68¾.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—GRAIN—Limited business in wheat, and market a shade easier; sales 132,000 bu at $1.10@1.26 for ungraded spring; $1.32@1.33 for No. 2 Chicago; $1.35½ for No. 2 Milwaukee; No. 1 Minnesota, car-lots at $1.40; prime white Michigan, crop of 1874, at $1.50. Rye without change; sales of 5,800 bu Western at 83@89c. Corn firm, with a light trade; sales of 43,000 bu at 54c for new no grade mixed; 55½c for new steamer mixed; 56c for new low mixed; 60½@61c for prime old No. 2 Chicago; 61c for Western yellow. Oats dull, at about previous figures; demand mainly for immediate wants of the local trade; sales of 2,500 bu at 34@49c for mixed Western and State; 38@50c for white Western and State; 49c for No. 1 white and extra white, together; 34@39c for mixed Western; 38@41c for white Western.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Firm and fairly active market for berth-room; inquiries chiefly from grain trade; in charters much firmness; higher rates ruled; engagements to Liverpool by steam 32,000 bu grain at 9d; to London by steam 35,000 bu grain (rejected) on private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unsettled; sales of 80 brls mess on spot at $16.75; also 500 brls for December at $16.50; 250 brls for February, '77, on private terms, and 500 brls for March, '77, at $16.70; at the second call for December, $16.45 bid and $16.75 asked; for January, $16.45 bid and $16.90 asked; for February, '77, $16.50 bid and $17.00 asked; and for March, '77, $16.60 bid and $17.00 asked. Cut meats moderately dealt in at about former prices; middles without important trade, but firmly held. Lard dull, with a fair demand for cash prime steam on spot at $10.30@10.37½, chiefly at $10.32½@10.35, and 500 tcs deliverable Saturday at $10.32½@10.35; also 1,250 tcs for December at $10.30@10.32½; 1,250 tcs for January, '77, at $10.32½@10.35, closing at $10.32½, and 150 tcs for February, '77, at $10.42½@10.45.

SUGAR—Quiet and nominally unchanged, at 9⅝@10½c for fair to good refining; 10⅜c for prime, and 10⅞@11½c for centrifugal.

TALLOW—Steady; sales of 85,000 ℔s prime at 8⅜c per ℔.

WHISKY—Steady, with a moderate inquiry; sale of 100 brls at $1.09 per gallon.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—COTTON—Easy; 12 1-16@12¼c; futures closed quiet and firm; December, 12¼c; January, 12 9-32c; February, 12 7-16@12 15-32c; March, 12⅝@12 21-32c; April, 12 13-16c; May, 12 31-32@13c; June, 13⅛@13 5-32c; July, 13 9-32c; August, 13⅜c.

FLOUR—Firmer a shade; a little more doing, both in export and home use; receipts, 15,000 brls; No. 2, $4.00@4.75; superfine State and Western, $5.15@5.45; good to choice, $5.50@5.60; white wheat extra, $5.80@8.00; extra Ohio, $5.50@7.00; St. Louis, $5.55@8.25; Minnesota patent process, $7.50@9.50. Rye flour steady; $4.35@5.15.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet; Western, $2.75@3.10.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; slightly in buyers' favor; only light trade; export and milling business checked by extreme scarcity of freight room; receipts, 71,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee, nominally $1.35; No. 1 Minnesota spring, $1.40; No. 3 do, $1.32@1.33; white Michigan, $1.45@1.70; winter red Western, $1.35. Rye quiet but steady; Western, 81@85c; State, 91@95c. Barley—Market dull; No. 1 Canada, $1.14. Malt heavy; quiet; old Canada, $1.02. Corn firm; light business; receipts, 32,000 bu; mixed no grade new, 54c; mixed steam new, 55½c; new, 58c; No. 2 Chicago, old, 60½@61c; yellow Western, old, 61c. Oats dull and unchanged; receipts, 23,000 bu.

HAY—Firm and unchanged.

HOPS—Dull; yearlings, 10@15c; Eastern and Western new, 18@28c.

GROCERIES—Coffee scarce and firm; 16¾@20¼c in gold. Sugar quiet but firm; fair to good refining, 9⅝@10½c; prime, 10⅜c; refined quiet; 11¾@12¾c. Molasses—Porto Rico quiet; 45@55c; New Orleans heavy, 50@55c. Rice firm; demand better.

PETROLEUM—Firm; crude, 14½c; refined, 27½c.

TALLOW—Steady; 8⅜c.

STRAINED RESIN—Steady; $2.30@2.35.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firmer; 40½c.

EGGS—Quiet; Western, 28@29½c.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande, light, middles, and heavy weights, 23½@29c; California do, 22@27c.

WOOL—Quiet but firm; domestic fleece, 30@57c; pulled, 22@38c; unwashed, 12@28c; Texas, 13@28c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market dull; mess, $16.75; December, $16.50. Beef quiet; short cut hams, $10.62½; city, $9.00. Lard steady; prime steam, $10.30@10.37½; December, $10.30@10.32½.

BUTTER—Firm; for choice Western, 14@30c.

CHEESE—Firmer; 7@14c.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.09.

METALS—Manufactured copper quiet and unchanged; new sheathing, 31c; ingot lake dull and unchanged. Iron—Scotch pig quiet but steady; 26@29c; American dull and unsettled; 18@21c; Russia sheeting, 11c in gold. Nails steady; cut, $3.00; clinch, $4.50@5.25; horseshoe, No. 8, 20@28c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—PETROLEUM—Held firmly; refined, 26½c; crude, 20c.

CLOVER SEED—Good demand; 13@15½c.

FLOUR—Firmer; steady request; Minnesota family, $8.50@8.80; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $6.50@6.75; high grades, $7.50@8.75.

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand for choice; others dull; Pennsylvania red, $1.35@1.40; Western red, $1.32; amber, $1.45@1.47; white, $1.45@1.50. Rye steady; scarce; 80@82c. Corn—Old firm; new prime fairly active; yellow, old, 60c; do new, 52@53c; mixed, new, 57c; white, new, 58c; sail, old, 58c. Oats freely offered; white Western, 38@40c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $17.00. Lard, 10@10⅜c.

WHISKY—Western, $1.10.

BUTTER—Quiet; New York State, and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 33@35c; firsts, 27@29c; Western extras, 25@27c; firsts, 21@22c.

CHEESE—Market dull; Western, 13@14c.

EGGS—Firm; Western fresh, 29@31c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 2,300 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 6.—COTTON—Steady.

FLOUR—Very firm; offerings light; Western super, $4.25@5.00; extra, $5.25@5.75; family, $6.00@7.00.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; quiet; business restricted by meagre supplies; No. 2 Western red, $1.40; No. 3 do, $1.31; Pennsylvania red, $1.40@1.42. Corn—Western strong and buoyant; Western mixed, old, 59½c; new, 58c. Oats—Western white, 37@39c; mixed, 35@36c. Rye fairly active and firm; 70@75c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull and steady; 14@15c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, steady, and unchanged.

BUTTER—Western, 22@26c.

PETROLEUM—Strong; crude, 12¾c; refined, 26¼c.

COFFEE—Strong and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull; $1.09½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 52,000 bu; corn, 88,700 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 6.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; sales, 770 bales.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat inactive and lower; No. 2 red fall, $1.31@1.32 cash; $1.30 bid December; No. 3 do, $1.29 cash; $1.29 January. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed, 43½c bid, cash; 42c bid December; sales, 41½@42c January; new, 41@41½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 32½c bid cash; 34¼c January. Rye steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—$1.08.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged; $16.00. Lard quiet and unchanged; 9¾c. Bulk meats firm; held higher; 6@6⅛c; 8@8⅜c; 8¼@8½c. Bacon firmer; held higher; nothing doing. Green meats unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 6.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.27; extra white Michigan $1.27; amber Michigan, $1.38; February, 1.39½; No. 2 do, $1.24; No. 2 red winter, $1.27½; January, $1.30; No. 3 red, $1.22½; rejected, $1.15. Corn quiet; high mixed, 50c; new, 47½c; No. 2, 49c; new, 46c; January, 46½c, No. 2 white new, 46½c; damaged new, 41c; rejected, 49c; new, 46c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 34½c.

CLOVER-SEED—$9.05.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 44,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 23,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 6.—COTTON—Quiet; 11¼@11⅜c.

FLOUR—Was strong and higher; family, $5.90@6.25.

GRAIN—Wheat scarce and firm; red, $1.28@1.35. Corn firm; 44@45c. Oats—Demand fair; market firm; 30@38c. Rye strong; 75c. Barley in fair demand; $1.00@1.05.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $16.00. Lard fairly active and shade higher; steam, $9.90@10.00; closed $9.95 asked; kettle, $10.50@10.75. Bulk meats quiet; 6c, 8c, 8¼c. These prices asked loose. Bacon nominally unchanged; shoulders, 6¾@7c; short ribs, 7½@7¾c; hams, 8¾@9c for 16 lbs average.

WHISKY—$1.05.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 6.—FLOUR—Quiet and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened and closed easier; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.22½; No. 2 do, $1.18⅜; January, $1.19¾; February, $1.21⅛; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.10. Corn dull; No. 2, 44½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 33⅜c. Rye No. 1, 50c. Barley less active and lower; No. 2 spring, 77@77¾c; No. 3, 43½@44c.

PROVISIONS—Weak; tending downward.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,500 brls; wheat, 81,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 37,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—OATS—Scarce and firm; choice St. Louis, 42@45c; Galena, 50c.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet and weak; common to good common, 7@7¾c; fair to fully fair, 8¼c; prime to choice, 8½@8⅞c; yellow clarified, 9½@10c. Molasses quiet and weak; common, 30c; fair, 38c; Centrifugal, 30@40c; prime to choice, 42@47c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat—Fair demand; firm; sales 16,900 bu at $1.28 for Green Bay, and $1.36 for Sheboygan. Corn—Fair demand; car-lots 75,000 bu No. 2 mixed Western at 52½@53½c, according to location of elevator. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley dull; one car two-rowed State at 72c on track.

COTTON.

MOBILE, Dec. 6.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11¼c; net receipts, 1,855 bales; exports to Great Britain, [illegible]

CHARLESTON, Dec. 6.—COTTON—Active and steady; middling, 11¾@11⅞c; net receipts, 3,693 bales; sales, 3,000; exports to Great Britain, 1,282.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 6.—COTTON—Very dull; middling, 11¼c; net receipts, 3,156 bales; sales, 900; exports to Great Britain, 5,034.

GALVESTON, Dec. 6.—COTTON—Weak; middling, 11¼c; net receipts, 4,580 bales; gross, 4,895; sales, 4,726; exports to France, 1,210; coastwise, 1,180.

WOOL.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 6.—WOOL—Firm and full prices; continued steady, but moderate demand from manufacturers; fine fleeces inquired for, but holders not disposed to sell unless very extreme prices realized; medium X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania, 45@49c; Michigan, 40@42½c; combing and delaine, 45@50c; choice selections, 55@57½c; superfine and X pulled quiet and firm, with stock considerably reduced, 35@45c; including good and choice superfine, 40@45c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Cotton goods quiet but firm in first hands. Brown sheetings were strong at current quotations. Prints were in steady but moderate request. Men's wear of woolens were less active, and flannels continued quiet. Trimmed felt skirts were rather more active. Shawls were dull. Hosiery was in fair request.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 6.—PETROLEUM—Firm and higher; standard white, 110 test, 25c.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 6.—PETROLEUM—Quiet and firm; crude, $3.80 at Parker's; refined, 28½c. Philadelphia delivery.

MARINE.

CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS—Tug Albion, Ludington, light; schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, lumber.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.—Most of the tugs still out will go into winter-quarters at the end of this week.... Two of the Captains of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company have agreed to work at $2 a day for the remainder of the season. The tugs Van Schaick and Blackball are the ones that are still running.... Several of the Lower-Lake vessels are still due at this port. Among them are the schr William S. Crosthwaite, with coal from Buffalo; the schr Lady Dufferin and another Canadian schooner, with barley from Canada. The schr North Cape, which left here about two weeks ago for Alpena, is also expected to make the return trip.... The schr Westchester is receiving a thorough overhauling at Miller Brothers' dry-dock.... About twenty lumber vessels left here during the last two days for the east shore. Most of these took over supplies for the wood-cutters, and some of them will return with cargoes of lumber, if the weather permits.

MICHIGAN CITY.—Navigation is entirely closed at this point for this season. The following is a list of the vessels and tugs wintering here: Schrs Christine Nilsson, Kate L. Bruce, Hattie Wells, Hungarian, Bessie Boalt, William Jones, P. Hayden, Hattie Earl, and scow Annie Tomine; tugs Gen. A. A. Humphreys, Annie C. Waters, J. Sheriffs, and American Eagle. All the tugs but the latter are still in service, the Government tug Humphreys being still at work on the breakwater at this point. For the above information THE TRIBUNE is indebted to Engineer C. G. Forsyth, of the United States tug Humphreys.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HERE AND THERE.—The schr Lem Ellsworth, coal-laden for Milwaukee, has gone into winter quarters at Port Huron.... Black Lake, Mich., the Fox River, and Maumee Bay and River were frozen over last Friday night.... The river at Green Bay, Wis., closed over Friday night, entirely suspending navigation.... The lake business for 1876 at Cleveland is now about over. Occasionally a vessel enters the harbor and one ventures out, but in both instances only to seek quarters for the winter near home.... The Oswego *Times* has the following in regard to the schr Irene: "The schr Irene has not yet been pulled off the beach at Braddock's Point. The vessel was pumped out, but, as she lies in shallow water, the tug Sumner could not get near enough to render assistance. Another line was sent to Charlotte to-day by rail, which will enable the tug to reach the vessel and haul her off.".... The crew of the brig S. F. Gale, which foundered on Lake Erie off Fairport, consisted of seven persons, all of whom are supposed to be lost. Capt. Andrew Hilson, her master and sole owner, was well known among vessel-men along the lakes, and was formerly engaged in the marine-insurance and vessel-agent business at Chicago. Thomas Hilson, brother of the Captain, was mate of the wrecked craft. He also leaves a wife and large family, who reside in Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The props Roanoke, Java, and Nebraska arrived to-day about noon. These are the last boats known to be out at this end of the lakes.

Police-Outrages in Paris.

Paris Correspondence New York Dispatch.

A municipal councillor has been cited for an article in *Les Droits de l'Homme*, apropos of a recent police outrage, in which a policeman in plain clothes attempted the arrest of a popular actress under the supposition that she was a prostitute. The article embraced an elaborate legal argument to show that no shadow of right existed for an arrest on suspicion of practicing an immoral calling. It appears that the Bureau des Mœurs was first established when Guizot was Minister. Imperial France more than trebled the personnel of the Bureau de Mœurs. Its agents terrorized the registered outcast of society and the honest work-girl. When the press was gagged, the atrocious *droit du seigneur* was revived with impunity in favor of the lowest order of police *mouchard*. M. Sigismund Lacroix was impelled to write the article for which he is incriminated, by the outrage on Mlle. Roussel. This lady was going to the Theatre Francais, of which she is a *societaire*, when a man in plain clothes barred her path, and ordered her, with menacing arrogance, to follow him to the next Commissariat of Police. She asked him to let her pass, it being evident he had mistaken her for somebody else. He said he had not, and mentioned her name. As she refused to follow him, he laid hands on her. The gifted actress is a woman of high spirit and strong physique, so she struggled with her aggressor and pushed him on his face into the gutter. A crowd gathered, but when it was heard what the assailant was nobody in it dared to interfere. At last two *sergens de ville* took upon themselves to liberate her for the evening. About the time at which this incident took place the wife of a rich merchant, returning home late in the evening from her mother's, was seized by the shoulder and told by a person unknown to her that he had long had his eye upon her and would no longer tolerate her goings on. She called for help. When the passers-by who gathered around her found she was in the hands of a police agent they refused to interfere, and slunk off. The fellow then offered to let the lady go if she would do with him that which he had accused her of doing with others. She scouted his revolting proposal, and preferred to see the matter out at the Commissariat, towards which he dragged her. When they approached the door the unknown aggressor roughly gave her a shove forward, and made off down a badly-lighted street. There is a strong presumption that he belonged to the police. The *Rappel* justly observes there is nothing to restrain Parisian debauchees from insulting girls and women in the public thoroughfares. If they choose to say they are police agents, no appeal of their victims to the chivalrous feelings of the persons happening to be within call will be availing. The penalties prescribed for the offense of resisting a functionary in the exercise of his office are very heavy.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Explanation of Reference Marks.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison, and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	†11:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*9:15 a. m.	*3:30 p. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*9:30 p. m.	*6:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	7:30 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	9:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
bGreen Bay Express	*9:00 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Winona Express	†9:30 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
bLaCrosse Express	9:30 p. m.	7:00 a. m.
bMarquette Express	9:30 p. m.	7:05 a. m.
bGeneva Lake & Rockford	*4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	*4:45 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	*5:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Day Express	*8:30 a. m.	*8:20 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡6:35 a. m.

† Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. § Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	*4:00 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	*9:30 a. m.	*8:05 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	*9:30 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	‡9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	*9:30 a. m.	*8:05 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	*4:30 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Main Line	6:10 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Colehour Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	‡6:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	*8:25 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	*5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Night Express	†9:15 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:40 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§8:30 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	*8:40 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Ex.	§8:30 p. m.	§7:00 a. m.
Peoria & Springfield Ex.	*8:40 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Ex.	*8:40 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Hannibal	*8:30 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:30 a. m.	*3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*8:30 p. m.	*7:05 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:25 a. m.	*7:45 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passeng'r	*7:25 a. m.	*7:45 p. m.
Rockford, Dubuque & Sioux City	*9:30 a. m.	*4:25 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:15 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:15 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	*7:45 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Passenger	*4:15 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:30 p. m.	*7:05 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:55 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p. m.	*2:05 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 p. m.	*7:45 p. m.

*Ex. Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot corner Chicago-avenue and Larrabee-street. Ticket office 60 Clark-street.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Elgin Passenger	8:45 a. m.	5:30 p. m.
Byron Passenger	10:30 a. m.	9:30 a. m.
Elgin Passenger	4:15 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
Turner Park Passenger	7:05 p. m.	5:30 p. m.
Freight	4:30 a. m.	5:00 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*8:00 a. m.	‡7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	‡5:15 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
Fast Line	*10:20 p. m.	*6:30 p. m.

*Sunday excepted. ‡Daily. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	*8:50 a. m.	6:30 p. m.
Fast Line	‡5:05 p. m.	6:10 p. m.

‡Daily. *Daily, Sundays excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:15 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.

THE REVIVAL.

Mr. Moody Speaks at Noon on the Lord's Own Prayer.

An Earnest Appeal that the Revivalists Stay Here Another Month.

Bible Lecture by Mr. Moody on the Birth of Christ.

An Address to Atheists, Deists, Pantheists, and Infidels.

NOONDAY MEETING.

BELOW ARE THE REQUESTS FOR PRAYER presented at the noon meeting yesterday, in addition to which there were many presented in person at the men's and women's meetings at the close of the hour. Mr. Moody also referred very tenderly to the terrible accident at the Brooklyn Theatre, and earnest prayers were offered on behalf of persons bereaved and wounded thereby:

For churches and pastors of Bloomington; also of Rochelle; for Dodge Centre, Minn., and especially for its business men; Manchester, Ia.; Elmira; New London, Wis.; Earlville, Oakland, Austin, Holland, Owosso; Protestant Episcopal Church of this city; for a Sunday-school class of eight girls; for the unsaved husbands of Christian wives in this city; for nineteen young men; for four infidels; for ten brothers; two special requests for insane sons; an employe of the Post-Office for himself; five requests for husbands and their wives; a physician in Ohio; for one who did not believe in the power of prayer; for twenty-eight business men; eight daughters; for the medical students of this city; and others.

Capt. Kitwood, of the Chicago Seamen's Bethel, then led in prayer, after which

MR. MOODY

read and commented on the Scripture lesson for the day on the seventeenth chapter of the Gospel by John, beginning with the fourteenth verse.

This chapter, said Mr. Moody, contains the Lord's own prayer. What we are accustomed to call by that name is a prayer which He puts into the mouth of His Disciples. In the eighth verse of the chapter He tells His Father that the words given to Him He has given to them. Therefore if we want to know the will of God the Father, we must listen to the words of His Son.

Verse 15 is, "I pray not that Thou shouldst take them out of the world, but that Thou shouldst keep them from the evil." You will always find that those who have power with God are those who are separate from the world. If the water gets into the ship it goes down. So does a Christian if the world gets into him.

Verse 17, "Sanctify them through Thy truth: Thy word is truth." A great many people pray to be sanctified, but they reject the word; but if such people ever do get sanctified, it is very hard to get along with them; they are all the time talking about themselves.

In the twenty-first verse Christ prays that His people may be one. If we can have union among God's people there is always a work of grace. We are told to pray for the household of faith, and for the communion of all saints, not for Methodist saints, and Baptist saints, and Presbyterian saints separately, but for them all together as members of one household, and I have noticed that when you get men to praying for all, they want to go to work for all. But do not ask God to bring about union, and then you stand out and refuse to unite. I hear many complaints of this sort coming in from the little country churches; the Baptists won't have anything to do with the Methodists, and the Methodists won't have anything to do with the Congregationalists, and the Congregationalists won't have anything to do with the Presbyterians. We must not ask what church our brother belongs to, but whether or not he belongs to Christ.

In the twenty-second verse He says that what the Father gave to Him He had given to His disciples; He kept nothing for Himself. O blessed, loving Son of God! But the twenty-fourth verse is the sweetest of all. He prays that His disciples may be with Him, and behold His glory. While He was among them in the flesh they beheld His humiliation. Joseph's brethren, while he was with them, beheld him in the pit, but by and by they beheld him close to the throne of Egypt. So we shall behold Christ, our elder Brother, seated on the throne of His glory. And we are to be with Him there. Seven times in this chapter Christ speaks of being the Sent One. Let us hold fast the truth of the divinity of Christ, the One Sent from God to be the Savior of men.

A hymn was then sung, after which

THE REV. MR. PENTECOST,

of Boston, made a brief and pointed address on the chapter in question, saying: "There are three things spoken of those who believe on Christ: First, they are to be kept; second, they are to be sent; third, they are to be sanctified. But if we are to be kept it must be in the name of God. A safety-vault is of no use, however much we may believe in its security, unless we put our property into it. So our being assured of the ability of Christ to keep our souls will not avail us unless we commit our souls into His keeping. When we are sent we are to go, and then God will sanctify us."

After the remarks on the lesson, he said: "I come to bring you greeting from Boston. It is said that three-fourths of all the infidelity in this country is in New England; that three-fourths of the infidelity in New England is in Massachusetts; and that three-fourths of the infidelity in Massachusetts is in Boston. Brethren, in the midst of your great joy remember to pray for us that the greatest work of grace which has anywhere crowned the labors of these dear brethren may be seen in Boston, that city which has so long stood out against the Son of God."

After prayer,

MR. J. V. FARWELL

made an earnest appeal to the business-men to unite their efforts to built up Christ's Kingdom as they had united to build up Chicago. "This city belongs to the business-men. Nay, it belongs to Christ. Let these business-men unite in His name and the ministers will rejoice over it, as they see captains, and lieutenants, and the rank and file of the army rallying to their support in pushing on the Kingdom of Christ."

THE REV. MR. RAVLIN

said: "I was converted in a union meeting where people of all denominations were all mixed up, and their prayers were so mingled together that I don't know whose prayers were answered on my conversion. At first I knew just enough not to know any difference between Christians, but after I joined the Baptist Church and began to study dogmatic theology with a large percentage of sectarian phase in it, I began to love the Baptist folks more than I did the others, and to get bound up in sectarian notions. But now, thank God! I have got back to the place where I was when I was first converted; the fetters are all off, and I love all my brethren as Christians. The Savior predicates the belief of the world in His divinity in the visible unity of His Church. Some people say that means a spiritual unity; but, my friends, a spiritual unity can't be seen by the world, and therefore it must be something more than a mere spiritual unity of God's children that is to convince the world that Jesus is the Son of God. There is no sectarian rancor between God the Father and God the Son, and the unity of the Trinity is the illustration Christ uses to show that He means by His prayer that His Church may be one. I want to live to see the day when all Christians shall be one in Christ, and then the world will believe that God sent Him. I thank God for that clause in the last will and testament of Jesus Christ: 'I will that those whom Thou hast given Me be with Me where I am, that they may behold My glory.' That is going to be fulfilled unless you can break the will. The will of Jesus Christ secures us this grand inheritance. Adam mortgaged it in Eden to the devil, and the devil foreclosed on him, and, under his cut-throat mortgage, sold him out; but in the Book of Hebrews we have an abstract of our title, a clear title, in spite of all old incumbrances, to a share of the glory of the Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

I am glad there is a brother here from Boston. Perhaps I have no business to say what I am going to say, but I think that ministers' meeting the other day made a mistake. We don't want to swap horses while we are crossing this stream. It won't hurt that Boston Tabernacle to stand a month and get dry while Brothers Moody and Sankey finish up their work here. It seems to me like taking a very great responsibility to stop these meetings under such a state of things as appeared at the Tabernacle last night. How do we know that God wants Brother Moody to go to Boston on the 1st of January? Let us pray that He will hedge up the way—we have a right to pray for what we want—and keep these brethren here for another month after the 1st of January.

The Rev. Mr. Parkhurst then pronounced the benediction.

THE BIBLE LECTURE.

THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

Mr. Moody's Bible lecture at Farwell Hall yesterday afternoon drew out a somewhat larger crowd than on the previous day, but the hall was by no means full. There was very little interest in the preliminary exercises; the singing was dull and spiritless because Mr. Sankey was not there. The lecture was one of the evangelist's best efforts, and was duly appreciated by the audience. Following is an abstract:

You that were here yesterday will remember that our subject was "Christ in the Old Testament." To-day I want to take up the birth of Christ. We found in the prophecy of Isaiah that His name should be called wonderful, and if we take notice we will find that everything about Christ was wonderful and marvelous; and that is another proof of His being God manifest in the flesh. There is nothing to be compared with it. There was never so much said about the birth, life, death, and resurrection of any man as about those of Jesus; in fact, no one else did rise as He did, unless by the power of the Gospel. Mark and John say nothing about Christ's birth; we are indebted to Matthew and Luke for all we know about it. For 4,000 years, from the time that God made the promise in Eden, men had been looking for this child. The mothers of Israel had been praying that they might be the mothers of this child, and as we come into the first chapter of Luke we find the long, dark night had rolled away. We are told how one Zachariah, a priest, received a visit from an angel of God when he went into the temple to perform his duty. He was afraid, I suppose, as we all would be if an angel should fly in upon us. The angel brought good news and glad tidings to Zachariah, and he was somewhat staggered by the message of his celestial visitant. His wife and he had given up all hopes of having a child, and so it was that he demanded a token of Gabriel. If you turn to Isaiah you find that it was this same angel that visited that prophet while he was praying. Gabriel is only recorded by name to have made three visits to this world, and every time that he came it was about the Messiah. Zachariah had a crook in his path—the fact that he was childless; but what joy filled his heart when the angel revealed that he was not only to have a child, but one that was to be of use to God and turn many to righteousness.

Six months after this we find in the twenty-sixth to the thirty-first verses of the first chapter of Luke that Gabriel visits Mary at Nazareth and reveals to her that great honor which was to befall her. And I would like to call attention to what Gabriel said about her son: "He shall be great, and shall be called the Son of the Highest." So we have the right to call Him the Son of God, because the angel said He should be called the "Son of the Highest." If Jesus Christ was not the Son of God, bear in mind that we are guilty of the worst sin, because the very first commandment is, "Thou shalt not have any other gods but me." Look at the millions of people who would be guilty of idolatry if Christ was not God in the flesh. Think of those who have poured out their blood to establish and maintain this truth! What an impostor He was if He was not God in the flesh! We then find that, after receiving this visit from the angel, Mary goes down to Judea and meets Elizabeth, the wife of Zachariah. We find that she remained there three months; and what months, days, and hours those must have been when those two women were together. One was old and the other was young. One was to bring forth that mighty prophet John; and it seems proper that he who was the last of the old dispensation should be born of an old barren woman. And who so appropriate to usher Christ into the world as a young virgin? When John was born the neighbors wanted him called Zachariah, in honor of his father; but Elizabeth said the child should be named John. There was great dissent from her decision, and the dumb old father was brought in, and he took a pen and said his name should be John. Zachariah's mouth, we are told, was opened, and he began to speak, to the great amazement of all.

The birth of John was not a secret, and you will find that, notwithstanding the claims of the infidels to the contrary, Christ's birth was not concealed, but was noised abroad. The Emperor of Rome issued a decree that the whole world should pay tax, and that every one should repair to his native place and be registered. That is one of the most marvelous things in the whole Word of God. I am told by very good Bible-students that that impost was not collected for nine years afterwards. The child Jesus would have been born at Nazareth had not the Emperor sent out this decree. In consequence thereof Mary went to Bethlehem, and the child was born there; in other words, God set the whole world in motion to bring the Virgin to Bethlehem, so that His word might be fulfilled. If that child had been born at Nazareth, the Scriptures would not have been true; and if the Scriptures can be broken in one place, they will all go. We are told also in Luke how the angels came to the shepherds and announced the birth of Christ. Perhaps the angels cannot look into the future. If they cannot, I have an idea that they thought the whole world would rise as one man and receive Christ with open arms. If they can look into the future, I don't think they would have imagined men to be so blind and foolish as to not receive the Prince of Heaven with joy. When a Prince comes to this country everybody wants to do him honor; but here was a Prince from Heaven, and it would seem strange that He was not received with joy and gladness. The angels said unto the shepherds, "We bring you glad tidings,"—not bad tidings. I guarantee that nine-tenths of the people in Chicago think the Gospel bad tidings—they do not want it; that is the trouble with most people. They are afraid of good tidings, and that just shows the depravity of men's hearts. I never knew a person in my life who did not like to hear good news; and what better news can a man receive than that he has gotten a Savior? There is no one in this audience but who knows that he requires a Savior. How many of those women here try to keep their temper and cannot do it? How many men are trying to gain a victory over their passions and lusts and fail? The fact is, we all need a Savior, and God knew what the world needed, and He gave the very gift that meets our case; and it was madness that all the world did not accept the gift with joy and gladness.

One word about Joseph. He just appears on the horizon, and then fades away and we see no more of him. The last we hear of him is when he appears in the Temple with Christ, when He is 12 years old. Now with regard to Christ's being born of a woman. Some ask if that was necessary, and why He did not come from heaven in glory and grandeur. I suppose He could have done so if He wanted; He could have come from the Throne in a golden chariot, and have gone through the world as an angel of light. But if a man wants to be a mediator he must be a friend of both parties, and how could Christ have been a mediator between us and God if He had not taken upon Himself our nature? He had to take upon Himself our nature in order to mediate between God and man. Some say it was a mystery that God ever permitted sin to come into the world, but a man said it was a greater mystery that God ever sent His Son to bear the brunt of it, and I think it was. After extending this line of argument a little further, Mr. Moody said that to-day he will try and bring out what John the Baptist had said and done, and to show how Christ was sent into the world. He concluded by urging the audience to pray that the Holy Spirit might reveal Christ to them as their Savior.

The meeting was brought to a close by the benediction.

THE TABERNACLE.

ANOTHER IMMENSE AUDIENCE,

composed of 5,000 young men and 3,000 other persons, filled the great Tabernacle last evening. On the platform were many of our leading citizens, among whom were Messrs. Potter Palmer, John V. French, Mahlon D. Ogden, Marshall Field, C. M. Henderson, Cyrus Bentley, L. A. Willard, Col. Loomis, Maj. Huntington, George M. High, and many other gentlemen with their families. The opening prayer was by the Rev. Mr. Parkhurst. Mr. Sankey sang the solos, "Knocking, Knocking, Who Is There?" and "What Shall the Harvest Be?"

The Scripture lesson was from the thirty-second chapter of the Book of Deuteronomy, being the farewell sermon of Moses to Israel, when he was about to be taken away from them. His sermon was from the thirty-first verse of the chapter: "For their rock is not as our Rock, even our enemies being judges."

After some introductory remarks concerning the excellence and importance of this sermon of Moses, Mr. Moody noticed some one who was not in a condition to be profited by his discourse, whereupon he threw in his little parenthesis. I would like to have these young men hear what I have got to say. There is one of them gone to sleep already. If you find any one next you going to sleep I wish you would give him a little poke with your elbow. I am very much indebted to a man for doing that to me once. I was up in the gallery of Mount Vernon Church in Boston, and I had gone to sleep, as I was in the habit of doing, when a man gave me a poke, and when I looked up he pointed at the minister. I looked and listened, and I thought somebody must have told him all about me by the way he preached. He hit my case exactly, and when the meeting was over I turned up my coat-collar over my head and started out, thinking that everybody was looking at me. That young man who is gone to sleep is just the very man I want to preach to, and I hope he will try to keep awake and hear me."

Mr. Moody, then having asked his audience to consider themselves sitting in judgment on the questions about to be presented to them, gave a series of contrasts between the religious experience of those who believe in Christ and in the Word of God and those who reject the truths of revealed religion.

The first class described was the Atheists. The speaker drew several pictures of the presence of sickness, death, and ruin in the family of one who did not believe in God, and who in his distress could find no help in prayer. Surely, said he, their rock is not as our Rock, even the atheists themselves being judges. They do not send for some atheist to give them consolation in a dying hour, but often they call in some minister of Christ, whom they have denied in the hope of finding some hope in their sorrow of their death.

The next class mentioned were the deists; the next the pantheists, whom he classed all together as Atheists, for a God whom no one could find when he needed Him was no better than no God at all. When I used to be at work with the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association, people used to come for me a great deal to attend the funerals of their friends, but if I ever brought out the fact that they had died without a belief in God, their friends would feel greatly insulted. They wanted me to pass them along as Christians, and put them right into heaven. "Their rock is not as our Rock, our enemies themselves being judges."

The next class whose ideas were examined were the infidels, i. e., those who do not believe in the inspiration of the Scriptures. "That is the true definition of them," continued he, "but a good many of them don't like the name. There are some of them in the churches, and I am sorry to say some of them have got into the pulpits, but it is no matter who they are, or how learned they are, if they deny the inspiration of God's Word their rock is not as our Rock.

Take the five or six hundred prophecies in the Bible which have been fulfilled. The prophecies about Nineveh, and Babylon, and Egypt, and Jerusalem, have they not all been fulfilled?

I was calling on an invalid not long ago, who said to his daughter, "Please go out. I wan't to see Mr. Moody alone." And after she was gone he poured out a stream of bitter infidelity.

"Why did you send your daughter away?" said I.

"Oh, I don't like to have her hear such things," he replied. "If I am going to talk about Christ I should like my daughter to hear me." Their rock is not our Rock.

Did you ever hear of a Christian recanting in his dying hour? But often we find an infidel casting away his infidelity in sight of death and judgment. An infidel was dying and some of his infidel friends were gathered round him to watch his last hours, and exhorting him to hold on to his infidelity, and die like a man, in order that they might use his experience as a proof of their opinions. The dying man kept up a bold face for some time, but at last he broke down, and when they urged him to hold on, he replied: "What have I to hold on to?"

When a Christian dies he holds on to Christ the crucified and risen Savior. Death has had his hand once on Christ, but now He is alive forevermore, and in His resurrection He gives as a pledge that we also shall rise from the dead. Where are the gods of Egypt and Babylon? But the god of the Hebrews, the God of Abraham, the God of Daniel, still lives. He is our refuge in trouble, our light in darkness, our life in death. Let us compare the last words of Byron with those of St. Paul. Hear him:

My days are in the sere and yellow leaf.
The flower, the fruit of life, and love are gone.
The worm, the canker, and the grief are mine alone.

Now hear Paul:

"I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord shall give me at that day."

Surely their rock is not as our rock, the infidels themselves being judges.

Mr. Moody then read several letters which he had received—one from a young German student, expelled from one the German universities, who had fled to America in disgrace and was dying, with no friend to comfort him, and almost driven to despair by the advice of his infidel associates to die like a man, for death was nothing but an eternal sleep.

He also read letters from the two men whose cases he referred to some evenings ago, who were fugitives from justice, but who had found Christ in the inquiry-room at the Tabernacle, and had proved the genuineness of their repentance by giving themselves up to the officers of the law. One of them is already in prison, and the other soon expects to be sent there. The pictures given in these letters of the grief of the families of these two ruined men, drew tears from many eyes.

Mr. Moody closed with an earnest and tearful exhortation to any young man who had begun to go wrong to confess his sin to his employer, turn to God, give his heart to the Savior, and creep from the awful ruin that was otherwise in store for him.

The address was altogether of a character to commend itself to the good sense of every man who believes in honor and righteousness, to say nothing of believing in religion. A more sound and healthy piece of advice for the present life, as well as for the life to come, has never been given to such a congregation of young men in Chicago.

AFTER-MEETINGS.

The young men's meeting under the east gallery was in charge of Mr. Vanarsdale, Superintendent of the Chicago Y. M. C. A. The other meetings were in charge of Mr. Moody, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Pentecost, of Boston, and Mr. Sawyer.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The usual meetings at Farwell Hall at 12 and 3 o'clock. Preaching at the Tabernacle at 8 p. m. The large increase in the congregations makes it advisable to be present earlier than usual in order to secure a seat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 6.—The Rev. Harry Morehouse, an English Bible-reader and preacher, arrived here to-day, and to-night began his labors by conducting a union meeting in the First M. E. Church, which was filled by a deeply-interested audience.

JOLIET, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 6.—The interest in the union revival meetings which have been in progress in this city for several weeks, not only continues unabated, but is—as the large audiences that assemble at Robesson Hall, now known as the Joliet Tabernacle, every evening fully demonstrate—steadily on the increase. The services are conducted by the Rev. Thomas Marshall, a St. Louis evangelist, and are generally very interesting. Mr. Marshall is an earnest and forcible talker, and impresses the truth he preaches upon the minds of his hearers by apt and familiar illustrations. He is ably assisted in his work by a number of local preachers. A new feature—new here at least—has been introduced as a means of spreading the revival fervor. This consists of street-meetings, which are held every forenoon, a short sermon being preached to the crowd which invariably collects to listen to the Word of Life and the prayers offered up for their salvation.

BASE-BALL.

Meeting at Cleveland of the Governing Board of the National League—The Athletics and Mutuals to Be Expelled.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 6.—The Board or governing body of the National League of Professional Base-Ball Clubs met at the Kennard House this evening to prepare business for the annual session of the League, which will take place here at noon to-morrow. The Board, which originally consisted of five members drawn by lot at the first meeting of the League in New York, had only four Directors present, viz.: Robert Ferguson, Manager of the Hartford Club; N. T. Apollonio, President of the Boston Club; Charles E. Chase, Vice-President of the Louisville Club; and Charles A. Fowle, Secretary of the St. Louis Club. Mr. Bulkeley, President of the Hartford Club, was unable to attend, and his place was filled by Manager Ferguson. W. H. Cammeyer, of the Mutual Club, the other member of the Board, was not present. His club defaulted in its games near the close of the last season, and made itself liable to expulsion, for which reason Mr. Cammeyer chose the easiest way out of the difficulty by staying away, and thus virtually resigning.

The first business transacted by the Board was to award the championship for the season of 1876, which was formally done by vote in accordance with the statements made out and submitted by N. E. Young, Secretary of the League.

ST. LOUIS PROTESTS.

The St. Louis Club, by its representative, presented the following protest and appeal, on which they based a claim to second place in the championship race:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 16, 1876.—*To the Board of Directors of the National League of Professional Base-Ball Clubs*—GENTLEMEN: The St. Louis Base-Ball Club of St. Louis, Mo., respectfully presents this, its complaint and claim, against the Mutual Base-Ball Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., and says:

1. That said St. Louis Club has faithfully complied with all the requirements of the Constitution of the National League, especially with so much thereof as is embraced in Sec. 2 of Art. XII., and more particularly that during the season of 1876 it played five championship games with said Mutual Club on the grounds of said club in Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows: The first on the 23d day of May; the second on the 25th day of May; the third on the 27th day of May; the fourth on the 5th day of September; the fifth on the 6th day of September.

2. That said Mutual Club, during said season, played *two* championship games with the St. Louis Club on the grounds of the latter, in St. Louis, Mo., as follows: The first on the 27th day of June, and the second on the 29th day of June, and that these *seven* games were all the games played by said clubs with each other during said season.

3. That by the terms of said Sec. 2 of Art. XII., said St. Louis Club was entitled to have five games played upon its grounds by said Mutual Club, so that three games are still due from said Club to said St. Louis Club, and playable on the grounds of the latter.

4. That when the last game was played, viz.: in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 6th day of September, the St. Louis Club then and there required, and was by the constitution entitled to require, and expect the said Mutual Club to play the remaining three games on the grounds of the St. Louis Club within a reasonable time, not exceeding two months; that more than two months have elapsed up to and including the 15th day of November, on which last mentioned day the playing season closed, so that it is now impossible to play said games; that the St. Louis Club, ever since the 6th day of September and up to the close of the playing season, offered every facility to the Mutual Club to play said games; and, in addition, also guaranteed said Mutual Club a sum of money sufficient to cover its traveling and other expenses if it would come to St. Louis and play said games, but the Mutual Club wholly failed and refused to play said games.

Wherefore, the St. Louis Club claims that, under the provisions of said Sec. 2 of Art. XII., it is entitled to and should be allowed a forfeiture of said three games from said Mutual Club, and prays the Board to decree that said three games are forfeited to the St. Louis Club by a score, each, of 9 runs to 0, and that they shall be counted in favor of the St. Louis Club as three games won in the championship season of 1876.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP AWARD.

After considering the matter for some time, the Board voted that the ground taken in the protest was valid, and that the games due from the Mutual and Athletic Clubs to the other six clubs should be reckoned as forfeited, and the championship was accordingly awarded on the basis of the following table of games lost and won. The first column gives all the games played and forfeited, the second the games won by play and forfeit, and the third the games lost by play and forfeit:

	Total games.	Won.	Lost.
Chicago	70	56	14
St. Louis	69	50	19
Hartford	70	49	21
Boston	70	39	31
Louisville	70	34	36
Mutual	70	21	49
Athletic	70	14	56
Cincinnati	69	13	56

THE CASE OF THE ATHLETICS AND MUTUALS.

The Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati clubs presented articles demanding the expulsion of the Athletic and Mutual clubs for default and breach of the League rules. G. W. Thompson, of the Athletic Club, presented its case in a petition setting forth that it had always been honorable, and that it defaulted this year by no fault of its own. The document was in the nature of a plea for mercy rather than justification. The Board by unanimous vote agreed to report to the League recommending the expulsion of both the Athletic and Mutual Clubs. This action is decisive, and insures expulsion.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST PLAYERS.

The Louisville club presented a complaint against James A. Devlin, which was ordered reported to the League with approval. Mr. Ferguson, of the Hartford club, presented a complaint against Thomas Bond, asking his expulsion on personal grounds. The Board voted they had no jurisdiction.

The League session to-morrow will be harmonious and short, except as regards the constitution and rules.

A CANARD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 6.—The report which lately appeared in a Chicago evening paper of a brutal prize-fight that is alleged to have taken place in the vicinity of this city last Friday afternoon between two pugilists named Hicks and Hunter, who were en route from San Francisco to some Eastern city, and who are said to have fought eighty desperately-contested rounds in the presence of a small but select audience, the blood of the combatants meanwhile flowing as freely as whisky at a Democratic caucus, is a canard. No such affair occurred here at the time mentioned, or at any other time, before or since.

RAILROADS.

The Chicago, Danville & Vincennes in Extremis.

A Final Decree for the Sale of the Road—What It Owes and Owns.

Serious Falling Off in Earnings of Western Roads—The New Erie & Chicago.

THE C., D. & V.

A FINAL DECREE

was entered yesterday by Judge Drummond, in the United States Circuit Court, directing the sale of the property of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, for failure to pay its mortgage indebtedness, now amounting to nearly $5,000,000, including interest. The road was organized in 1865, but did not at once commence doing business. In March, 1869, a mortgage was made on the road from Dalton to Danville, and thence east to the State line, being about 140 miles long, to secure the payment of 2,500 bonds for $1,000 each, with interest at 7 per cent. In March, 1872, the Rossville & Indiana and the Western Indiana Railroad Companies were consolidated with the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Road. A mortgage was then made on the Indiana Division to secure 1,500 bonds of $1,000, in order to provide funds to construct that division, which extended from Marshfield, Ind., on the State line, to Brazil, Clay County, and included some branches. In April following, to further secure the $2,500,000 mortgage, a second lien was given on the Indiana Division, and to additionally secure the $1,500,000 loan a second mortgage was given on the Illinois Division. Each mortgage then had a first lien on one division and a second lien on the other.

The Company failed to pay the interest coupons maturing Oct. 1, 1873, and those falling due since.

A FUNDING SCHEME

was then originated, and in November, 1873, the railroad company issued a circular to its bondholders in which it proposed that the holders of bonds should deposit with William R. Fosdick, as Trustee, the coupons due Oct. 1, 1873, April 1, 1874, Oct. 1, 1874, and April 1, 1875, and receive in exchange therefor the convertible bonds of the railroad company dated Jan. 1, 1873, payable Feb. 1, 1893, bearing interest at 7 per cent per annum, with coupons payable the 1st of February and August of each year, principal and interest, in gold; these new bonds to bear interest from Feb. 1, 1874, and to be received by the bondholders at 75 per cent of their par value; also scrip certificates bearing interest the same as the bonds to be issued for fractional sums, and exchangeable for the convertible bonds when presented in sums of $500 or $1,000; the coupons thus deposited in trust to be held by the Trustee until Oct. 1, 1876, after which the coupons to be canceled by the Trustee and surrendered to the Company. Under this proposition $56,000 of the convertible bonds and $3,479.93 of scrip certificates were issued. Ten days after this another scheme was proposed that the bondholders should deposit the four coupons, from October, 1873, to April, 1875, inclusive, with complainant, William R. Fosdick, as Trustee, and should receive in exchange therefor certificates of indebtedness, payable in five years from February, 1874, with interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August of each year, principal and interest payable in gold, the coupons to be held by the Trustee until after the maturity of the certificates of indebtedness, on the 1st of February, 1879, when they were to be canceled by the Trustee, and surrendered to the Company; but in case of the non-payment of the interest or the principal of the certificates at maturity, or of the coupons on the first mortgage bonds, between Oct. 1, 1875, and Feb. 1, 1879, both inclusive, then the coupons were to be returned to the original owners, upon surrender of the certificates, with all their original rights to proceeds against the Company unimpaired. In compliance with the terms of this scheme a large number of coupons were surrendered and certificates of indebtedness to the amount of $214,210 were issued to the holders of the Illinois Division, and certificates for $134,050 were paid to the Indiana Division bondholders. The semi-annual interest for August, 1874, and February, 1875, has been paid on these convertible bonds, scrip certificates, and certificates of indebtedness.

Owing, however, partly to luxuriant officers in New York and partly to expensive general managers here, not to speak of other causes, the road could not maintain itself, and in February, 1875,

A BILL WAS FILED TO FORECLOSE,

and has been pending ever since. A large number of spicy developments were expected in connection with the management of the road, but they did not transpire, and the true inwardness of the case will not be known farther than it was shown by numerous letters of the officers of the road, which were published in THE TRIBUNE about the time the bill was filed.

There is now due the following amounts: $87,500 in gold for the coupons of the Illinois Division, which fell due October, 1873, with interest; $87,500 for the coupons due April, 1874; $87,500 for those due October, 1874; $87,500 for those due April, 1875; $87,500 on those falling due October, 1875; $87,500 for those due April, 1876; and $87,500 on those which fell due last October. Also $2,500,000 principal in gold. The amounts due on the coupons is also payable in gold with 6 per cent interest after maturity.

THE DECREE

is that unless these amounts be paid within thirty days the whole road and all its franchises be sold by Mr. H. W. Bishop, the Master in Chancery, at the west door of the Republic Life Insurance Company Building, after first giving notice of the time, place, and terms of sale, and a description of the property. The terms are $250,000 cash, one-half of the balance in three months, and the remainder in six months. Out of the proceeds the costs and expenses of the suit are to be paid, and the expenses of the Trustees. The balance is to be given to the Clerk who is to dispose of it as follows:

First—Pay all the liabilities of the Illinois Division of said railroad incurred by the Receiver by or under the order of the Court, including the compensation of the Receiver, and all claims against said railroad company which said Receiver has been or shall be required to pay by order of this Court, which shall remain unpaid after the application thereto of all moneys in the hands of said Receiver at the time of the confirmation of the sale hereinbefore provided for.

Second—Out of the surplus, to pay in gold, pro rata, the coupons of the Illinois Division bonds, which fell due Oct 1, 1873, after having first applied on all the funded coupons the moneys received thereon, severally, under said funding schemes, as of the date when such payments were made.

Third—Out of the surplus, if any, pay in gold, pro rata, the coupons of said Illinois Division bonds which fell due April 1, 1874, after having first applied on all the funded coupons the moneys received thereon, severally, under said funding schemes, as of the date when such payments were made.

Fourth—Out of the surplus, if any, to pay in gold, pro rata, the coupons of said Illinois Division bonds, which fell due Oct. 1, 1874, having first applied on all of the funded coupons the moneys received thereon, severally, under the said funding schemes, as of the date when such payments were made.

Fifth—Out of the remaining surplus, if any, to pay in gold, pro rata, the coupons of said Illinois Division bonds which fell due April 1, 1875, after having first applied on all the funded coupons the moneys received thereon, severally, under said funding schemes, as of the date when such payments were made.

Sixth—Out of the remaining surplus, if any, to pay in gold, pro rata, the coupons of said Illinois Division bonds which fell due Oct. 1, 1875.

Seventh—Out of the remaining surplus, if any, to pay in gold, pro rata, the coupons of said Illinois Division bonds which fell due April 1, 1876.

Eighth—Out of the remaining surplus, if any, to pay in gold, pro rata, the coupons of the said Illinois Division bonds which fell due Oct. 1, 1876.

Ninth—Out of the remaining surplus, if any, to pay, in gold, pro rata, all of the said Illinois Division bonds, with interest from the 1st day of October, 1876, to the day of sale, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum.

Tenth—If any surplus shall remain after deducting from the amount paid by the Master to the Clerk, the aggregate of all the payments above directed to be made by the Clerk, the Clerk shall report the same to the Court for further order, interest to be computed on all these coupons after their maturity.

The following is

THE PROPERTY TO BE SOLD:

1. The main line of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad from Dalton, in the County of Cook, southerly to Danville, in the County of Vermillion, a distance of 108 miles; and a branch line from Bismarck, in said Vermillion County, southeasterly to the east line of the State of Illinois, a distance of four and six-tenths miles, together with the right of way, station and other grounds, grading, bridges, culverts, tracks, shops, including fixtures and tools, stations and other buildings and structures, fences and appurtenances thereof, and all wood, coal, and other supplies for the use and operation thereof.

2. The contract rights of the said Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company to the use of the tracks and apurtenances of the Chicago & Southern Railroad Company, and the tracks and appurtenances of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company from Thornton, in Cook County, to and into the City of Chicago.

3. The terminal tracks, sidings, switches, and appurtenances of said Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company at and near said City of Chicago, whether the same are situate on the grounds and rights of way of said Company, or otherwise, aggregating a length of seven and eight-tenths miles, together with all rights of way or contracts therefor, or rights to have and maintain such tracks, or any part thereof, and all buildings, structures, erections, and appurtenances thereof, including a water tank, and an undivided interest in an engine-house of 14 stalls, situate on the grounds of the said Chicago & Southern Railroad Company, adjacent to the City of Chicago, and all wood, coal, and other supplies, tools, and fixtures for the use of said Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, and situate or used within said City of Chicago, or along the line of said Chicago & Southern Railroad Company, or said Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company, north of said Thornton.

4. The south 18 feet of Lot 12, and Lots 13 and 16, in Block 12, Carpenter's Addition to Chicago; also Lot 24, in Block 7, Carpenter's Addition to Chicago.

Lots 29, 30, and 32, and a leasehold interest in Lot 31, all in Block 4, Magill & High's Addition to Chicago, with the tracks, and buildings, and fixtures thereon, said Lots 30 and 32 being subject to a first lien of about $700. Also, twenty-five locomotives, six passenger-cars, three baggage-cars, three mail-cars, 161 box-cars, eighty-five box-cars, 318 coal-cars, 118 block-coal-cars, and thirty-four stock-cars. Also, all of the franchises of the said Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company within the State of Illinois, and all of the property and premises within said State other than that in this schedule specifically described in which the said railroad company has any interest, held by it for use in the maintenance and operation of the said line of railroad.

The Master is obliged to wait thirty days, and then advertise for about thirty days, so that the sale will not take place for at least two months.

A decree substantially the same has also been entered against the Indiana Division, and both divisions will be sold at the same time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BAD SHOWING.

The Traffic Department of the Illinois Central Railroad make the following exhibit of the earnings of the road for the month ending Nov. 30, 1876:

	Illinois.	Iowa.	Whole line. Total.
Freight	$255,094	$ 99,236	$354,330
Passengers	87,273	34,583	121,856
Miscellaneous	98,000	5,920	103,920
Total	$440,367	$139,739	$580,106

The earnings for the corresponding month were as follows:

	Illinois.	Iowa.	Whole line. Total.
Freight	$367,028	$152,266	$519,294
Passengers	102,178	38,452	140,630
Miscellaneous	104,912	8,254	113,166
Total	$574,119	$198,973	$773,093

This exhibit shows a falling-off from the earnings of the corresponding month of the previous year of $192,986.01, of which there is $133,751.41 in Illinois, and $59,234.60 in Iowa. All the statements of the previous few months have shown a large falling-off in the earnings, and have caused the stock of this excellent road to go down to nearly 70. The cause of the falling-off in the earnings must mainly be looked for in the present stagnation of business, for nearly every other Western road shows a diminution in the earnings. There is no war just now among the Western lines, and the rates are about the same as they were the year before. This shows that there is much less traffic this year. If the Western lines suffer to such an extent, with fair rates, it may be imagined how much the Eastern lines suffer, with their competition and low rates.

THE CHICAGO & ERIE LINE.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Erie, and the Atlantic & Great Western Railroads have joined together and resurrected another Erie & Chicago Railroad. It is claimed that this route is better than the old one, and is five miles shorter. The trains of this line leave from the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad depot. The new line runs over the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad from Chicago to Mansfield, O., a distance of 299 miles; from Mansfield to Salamanca, a distance of 269 miles, over the Atlantic & Great Western; and from this point to New York, a distance of 413 miles, over the Erie Railroad. It is the general opinion among railroad men that this new line will be no more of a success than the old one, and that it will not last a great length of time. The arrangement is a very desirable one for the Erie and the Atlantic & Great Western Railroads, as these roads cannot run through palace cars via any other way, the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern both using Wagner's cars, while the former roads use Pullman's. The Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, however, is not likely to gain any particular benefit from the arrangement, and, it is supposed, will before long be just as anxious to get out of the combination as the Baltimore & Ohio was. This road is controlled by Col. Thomas Scott, who also controls the Pennsylvania Railroad, and both lines form an excellent route to New York. It is hardly probable that Mr. Scott will be willing to divide his passenger business with other roads unless he has some object in view, which is not yet apparent. The Pullman palace cars run through to New York on the new line.

MINNESOTA.

The Election of United States Senator Next Month.

Rumors of Projected Combinations Against the Re-election of Mr. Windom.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 5.—The reserve vote, brought out by the general interest in the Presidential election, gave the Republicans so large a majority of the next Legislature of Minnesota that most observers of the situation concluded that the re-election of United States Senator Windom could not be successfully contested. It was known that, about the time of Mr. Dunnell's last nomination for Congress, active and influential friends of that gentleman had openly avowed their purpose to defeat Mr. Windom's re-election, but they were supposed to rely upon the then apparently probable necessity of a perfect union of all Republicans in the Legislature, and it was not imagined they could control more than the delegations of two, or, perhaps, three, counties of the First District. It is not now believed that an effective number of Republicans can be brought to bolt the nomination which Mr. Windom will undoubtedly receive from the legislative caucus; yet rumors which have gained wide circulation within two weeks past indicate that the opponents of Mr. Windom are cautiously inquiring into the preferences of members-elect, and have not abandoned their hopes of defeating him.

A SUSPICIOUS CONFERENCE.

This much is fact: That Congressman Dunnell recently stopped over night at one of the St. Paul hotels, and on the same evening there was an unusual collection of prominent Democrats, members of the next Legislature, at the same hotel. To this rumor adds that there was a conference between the prominent Democrats and Mr. Dunnell, the subject of which was the election of a successor to Mr. Windom. It is said that the definite proposition discussed was that Mr. Dunnell should be elected by the aid of Democratic votes, providing he could add to these enough Republican votes, and that, in return for the help of Democrats, he would, in case of Tilden's election, help to confirm all of Tilden's nominations of Minnesota Democrats which were asked by the recognized party leaders of the State. It is not asserted that the bargain was formally concluded, because it is known that neither of the contracting parties at that time was assured of being able to control the necessary votes.

Upon this there is among politicians here much speculation as to the chances of such a scheme succeeding, and, if it should succeed, what effect it would have upon the fortunes of different aspirants for promotion. It is known that there are some few gentlemen who would be glad to step into Mr. Dunnell's place, with his certainty of renomination, so long as he may desire them (for the party in his district is under admirable discipline), and his surety of reelection without much expenditure of either time or money. Indeed, he is so situated that there are many who doubt the wisdom of his trying for the Senatorship under the present or any circumstances.

A DEMOCRATIC SCHEME.

One of the prominent Democrats mentioned as having conferred with Mr. Dunnell has proposed another scheme for the defeat of Mr. Windom, and for securing the assistance which they expect from Mr. Dunnell if the projected bargain with him is carried out. That is to persuade the Hon. Knute Nelson (who was an unsuccessful candidate in the last Republican Congressional Convention for the Third District, and whose friends, dissatisfied with his defeat, reduced the majority of Dr. Stewart, his successful opponent, to about one-third what it would have been if he had received the full party vote) to keep his Scandinavian friends out of the Republican caucus, and himself run as an independent candidate for the Senate, with the promise of Democratic support, he to be pledged to repay the Democrats by assisting in confirming Tilden's nominations. The gentleman who proposes this acknowledges that he fears some of the Democratic members would bolt such a bargain—being as obstinate as they were two years ago, when but two or three of them could be persuaded to vote for Gov. Davis against Senator Ramsey. It is probable, also, that

THE SCANDINAVIAN MEMBERS

would not agree to the scheme, and Mr. Nelson himself could not easily be persuaded into it.

As a newspaper correspondent, I am encouraged by these rumors and plans, which promise that the coming session of our Legislature will be inharmonious enough to be interesting. But I do not anticipate that Mr. Windom will be defeated.

GOPHER.

MATRIMONIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Nov. 6.—A wedding in high life was consummated at the Presbyterian Church in this place this evening. The bride, Miss Fannie Beman, has long been recognized as the belle of Carbondale. The bridegroom, Mr. S. B. Street, is a wealthy merchant of Columbus, Miss. Long before the time had arrived for the ceremony to begin the church was crowded with the elite of the place. Promptly at half-past 8 the bride and party arrived and marched up to the altar, while Miss Cora Hamilton played the "Wedding March." The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Hawkins, followed by a prayer delivered by Mr. Robert Allyn. The bride and party then departed in carriages for the residence of the bride's mother. The wedded couple leave for Columbus, Miss., on the express train to-night.

MORTUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 6.—The funeral of the late Rev. Francis Nolte, pastor of St. John's German Catholic Church, who died on Monday last, of erysipelas, after an illness of several weeks' duration, occurred this forenoon, and was one of the largest and most imposing ever witnessed in this city. A number of prominent Catholic clergymen from different parishes in the Diocese, including Bishop Foley, of Chicago, were present, and assisted in the services, which were very solemn and impressive. The deceased was 57 years of age, and was a great favorite with his parishioners, among whom he had labored for nearly ten years, and who loved him for his benevolence, and honored his sincere but unobtrusive piety. As a pulpit orator he had no superior in this city, while he never neglected the minor duties of his sacred calling.

"ROLLAND."

Something of the Antecedents of a Notorious Burglar,

Whose Real Name Is Louis Cleremont—His Career as a Bigamist.

How He Swindled the Second Wife Out of $50,000.

"John Rolland," some of whose exploits were given in Tuesday's TRIBUNE, is one of the most consummate villains in existence. His correct name is Louis Cleremont. His home was formerly in Michigan, where his parents still reside, somewhere in the vicinity of Niles. In general appearance he is captivating. His manner and conversation are those of a polished gentleman. He has read and traveled much, and as a deceiver and confidence-man on a large scale, has no superior in this country. Cleremont was once one of Chicago's hard citizens. In the spring of 1874 he came here with his wife and mother-in-law, and the trio planted themselves in a cottage on West Harrison street, near the city limits. The wife was suffering from an eye trouble, and to-day one of her optics has darkened forever. Cleremont took his better-half to Philadelphia, as he claimed, to an institution to have her eyes treated. In the City of Brotherly Love, he spent a short time, or at least until the watering-place season opened, when he began to look for a speculation. His funds had run rather low, the Jackson, Mich., Penitentiary having but a short time before involuntarily opened its doors to him. The height of the summer season found Cleremont at Cape May. Sporting among the elite and dressing faultlessly, he was considered a great catch by most of the mammas who had marriageable daughters. It was here that Cleremont met a very charming widow. She was a lady of rare culture and refinement; a ripe and handsome brunette, about 25 years of age. She was then in the prime of womanhood, graceful in carriage, a perfect figure, and considered the belle of the season. This fair, but weak, widow had a little girl some 4 or 5 years of age. Cleremont showing her some attention, she became

INFATUATED WITH HIM.

Her husband had left her a fortune of $50,000, $25,000 of which was in United States bonds. Besides this she was the possessor of some of the rarest and finest diamond jewelry, which was also estimated to be worth no less than from $25,000 to $30,000.

Very much against the wishes of her friends and family, this lady associated with Cleremont, and finally consented to marry him. They were married in New York, and had arranged to go to Europe for a continental tour. They had gone so far as to select the steamer upon which they were to depart. The now Mrs. Cleremont had purchased a most elegant and complete wardrobe, which was contained in some five large trunks.

On the day that the steamer was to sail, about 11 o'clock in the morning Cleremont went out. He said: "I am, my dear, going out to get a baggage-wagon to take our trunks. You know the steamer does not sail until 2 o'clock, and I will come back for you and our little girl." After he had got off this little speech, he kissed his wife and child and departed.

A short time after he left a baggage-wagon called at the hotel for the trunks, and took them and drove off. When Cleremont left he never intended to return, as the lady soon realized, on finding out the truth of the stories her friends had told her and the warnings they had given her, which she had allowed to go unheeded.

After Cleremont had left Cape May, and between the time of his marriage and when he and his bride had set a time for going abroad, she had a habit while in New York of keeping her diamonds between the mattresses in the bed. Cleremont came in one day and said to her, "My dear, you keep your diamonds and jewelry in a very unsafe place here. You had better intrust them to me, and I will deposit them in the vaults of the Safe Deposit Company for keeping."

SHE IMMEDIATELY GAVE UP

to him her valuable diamond jewelry, valued at $25,000, never for one moment suspecting him of any hing wrong. The $25,000 in bonds the lady had deposited with a banker-friend of her family. Cleremont told her that they were very unsafe where they were; that she had better give them to him in order that he might put them with the jewelry in the vault of the Safe Deposit Company. This occurred previous to the sailing of the steamer, so that when Cleremont had taken the wronged wife's trunks, he had left her almost penniless and destitute of clothing for herself and child, save what they had then upon them. In a short time it dawned upon the woman how grievously she had been wronged. At Cape May, Cleremont used to pretend that he was a man of immense wealth, and a corresponding income. Every few days he used to receive packages of value, as he claimed, by express. Some of these looked as though they contained thousands of dollars. Once, in the lady's presence, he opened an evelope he had just received by express, and counted out $800. In this way he led the lady to trust him. He told her that he had a brother in Chicago, where these packages purported to come from, who was a salesman in the house of Hamlin, Hale & Co. This brother was merely a porter, and used to send the fictitious money-packages.

After Cleremont had deserted her, the almost broken-hearted woman came to Chicago. She stopped at the Tremont House on Michigan avenue. Through one of Cleremont's letters which she discovered she learned that he had another wife living. She went to the latter's mother's house on Harrison street, and pleaded with her to do something in order that she might get back a portion of the stolen property, so that she would be enabled to support herself and child. The appeal fell upon deaf ears, and she was unsuccessful in her mission. She suspected that Cleremont might be in the city, but he had previously "skipped." Mrs. Cleremont then returned to Philadelphia with her child, giving up the search for her recreant and soulless bigamist.

AGAIN CLEREMONT TURNS UP.

He is in San Francisco, Cal., now on another lay. He visited one of the banks there, and, through some modus operandi, he manages to make a special deposit of his diamonds. He then opened an account with the institution, regularly depositing and drawing out money. He promptly redeemed all his drafts, until the bank officials had full confidence. One day he made an overdraft of $15,000, and then he left for other parts, San Francisco being, in his opinion, too unhealthy for a prolonged stay.

Next that is heard of Cleremont is in New York. Pinkerton's detectives lay heavy hands on him, and he is in trouble. Here, again, the Cape May wife turns up, and it was confidently expected that she would prosecute him under the laws of the State. But here comes in another strange part of the case. Cleremont had an interview with his wife. He bluntly told her that she couldn't prove he had another wife living, and consequently couldn't be convicted of bigamy, and if he hadn't other than the wife he married at Cape May she must have been his legitimate wife. The result was he bulldozed his wife with $10,000, and thus induced her to withdraw the prosecution or never appear against him. Since then, under various aliases, he has been connected with some of the most daring robberies. He has been in Chicago for several days past, and if any one was anxious to have him caught he could easily have been laid hold of.

Deputy-Supt. Dixon yesterday related his experience with Cleremont while a member of the notorious Bill Wray gang. Cleremont was at the time engaged in the forged-check business, and was arrested by Dixon for passing forged checks upon the Third National Bank. Mr. J. Irving Pearce made good his loss by seizing upon Cleremont's diamonds and valuables while he was lying in jail. It is further said that Cleremont eventually succeeded in recovering his property.

Again Cleremont was arrested by Detective Ryan just after arriving with Bill Wray upon the Michigan Southern Railroad. This time, however, he was not very well known as a pal of Wray's, and, upon the very thin pretense that he was hired at the depot by Wray to carry his satchel, he succeeded in effecting his escape.

WHO'S "JOHNSON"?

Various Chicago papers have been calling upon the Hon. R. P. Derickson to state who the man Johnson is, in whose behalf he went down to Chambersburg, Pa. It is stated for their information that the young man has many relatives and friends—all of them respectable, and many of them well known—living in the city. To give his real name, especially in view of the fact that he is not believed to be guilty of any criminal intent, but to have been duped into evil-doing, would, under the present circumstances, be simply to inflict needless pain upon many. When the proper time comes other facts in regard to this case will be made public.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather and slight fall in temperature, with northwest to southwest winds and stationary or slowly-rising barometer, followed during the night by threatening weather and snow in the northern portion.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.

Time.	Bar.	Thr.	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	29.93	29	67	S. W., gentle.		Clear.
11:18 a. m.	29.93	33	61	S. W., gentle.		Clear.
2:00 p. m.	29.89	38	46	W., fresh		Clear.
3:53 p. m.	29.89	38	46	S. W., fresh		Clear.
9:00 p. m.	29.87	29	68	S. W., fresh		Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.86	27	77	S. W., fresh		Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 40; minimum, 27.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Alpena	29.54	27	S. W., fresh	....	Clear.
Buffalo	29.69	33	W., brisk	....	Cloudy.
Cleveland	29.83	29	S., fresh	....	Clear.
Detroit	29.76	28	S. W., fresh	....	Clear.
Duluth	29.67	18	N. W., fresh	.02	Clear.
Erie	29.77	27	W., brisk	....	Fair.
Escanaba	29.60	26	S. W., fresh	....	Clear.
G. Haven	29.72	26	W., high	....	Clear.
LaCrosse	29.78	29	S. W., fresh	....	Clear.
Marquette	29.53	25	W., brisk	....	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.79	25	W., brisk	....	Clear.
Port Huron	29.71	27	S. W., fresh	....	Fair.
Toledo	29.78	32	S. W., fresh	....	Calm.

A Vacation for a Newspaper.

Certain changes are to be made in the name, form, and management of a certain religious newspaper published in New York, one of which will strike the public as a curious experiment which may work disastrously for the paper. It is proposed to suspend publication from the middle of July to the middle of September, or during the time when the churches are closed. It is a piece of clerical facetiousness which says that "no souls are saved in August," but there are practical indorsements of it as being a fact, and this looks like one of them.

AMUSEMENTS.

FARWELL HALL.

TO-NIGHT!

T. DE WITT

TALMAGE'S

LAST LECTURE. Subject: "Bright and Happy Homes." Introduction by Bishop Fallows, of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church.

Secure Seats at W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.'s, 113 and 115 State-st. Doors and Box-Office of the Hall open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8. Admission 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Formerly Hooley's Theatre, Randolph-st., between Clark and LaSalle.

MAGUIRE & HAVERLY....Proprietors
WILL E. CHAPMAN....Manager

Monday Evening, Dec. 4, and during the week, Geo. H. Tyler's (Late Geo. L. Fox's) original and only New York HUMPTY DUMPTY TROUPE in its Entirety. The World-Famous Grotesque Artist, ROBERT FRASER, Ye Merry Monarch Supreme in his Profession, assisted by the Famous Comedian and Pantomimist, CHAS. ALMONTA, Pantaloon par excellence, together with a Grand Corps of Ladies and Gentlemen, including several strong Specialty Artists, in the popular Pantomime, HUMPTY DUMPTY. Dec. 11—SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

STICKNEY & CO.'S

NEW YORK CIRCUS.

Performances every evening during the Week, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8 p. m. Admission, 75, 50, 25 cents.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

Last Week of the KIRALFYS.	First and Only Week of the LUCKY STAR.
A Royal Stag Hunt, with Horses, Dogs, and Deer.	Mlle. De Rosa, Mlle. Rosari, with
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.	Grand Ballets and New Amazonian March.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

The World-Renowned Comedians,

MR. & MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,

WELCOMED BY A "LARGE MAJORITY."

They will appear every evening until further notice, and at the Saturday Matinee, in the successful American Comedy, the

MIGHTY DOLLAR,

Supported by a brilliant cast of characters.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (Cabins provided with Electric Bells,) will sail from Pier No. 42, foot of Barrow street, N. R., as follows: France, Trudelle, Saturday, Dec. 16, 8 a. m. Labrador, Sanglier, Saturday, Dec. 30, 3 p. m. Amerique, Pouzolz, Saturday, Jan. 13. Price of passage in gold (including wine), First cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second, $72. Third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding and utensils, without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway. Or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow:

CALIFORNIA, Dec. 9, noon	VICTORIA, Dec. 23, 10 a m
ETHIOPIA, Dec. 16, 6 am	BOLIVIA, Dec. 30, 2 p m

New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry, Cabins, $65 to $80. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

New York and London:

ELYSIA, Dec. 16, 7 a m	ANGLIA, Dec. 20, 1 p m

Cabins $55 to $70; Steerage, $28.

Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

STATE OF NEVADA....Thursday, Dec. 7
STATE OF GEORGIA....Thursday, Dec. 14

Cabins, $60, $65 and $70, according to accommodations. Return tickets, $110 to $125, currency. Second Cabin, $45. Return Tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., General Agents.

J. WARRACK, Manager, 94 Clark-st., Chicago.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.

THE QUEEN, Dec. 9, 11 a m | ENGLAND, Dec. 23, 10 a m
SPAIN....Dec. 16, 3 p. m. | EGYPT, Dec. 30, 2:30 p m

[illegible]

CANADA, Dec. 16, [illegible] | GREECE, Dec. 27, [illegible]

[illegible]

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

SOMERSET, [illegible]
ARRAGON, [illegible]

[illegible]

AMERICAN LINE.

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.

Apply at Company's Office, [illegible] Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

CLOTHING.

FIRE! FIRE!!

CLOTHING

Slightly Damaged by Water.

[illegible]

168 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

Jobbers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.

O. D. SOAP.

O.D.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

$100 Invested Has Paid a Profit of $1,700

[illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

111 & 113 Lake-St., Chicago.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

Sale of Indian Ponies.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

[illegible]

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Edwin Harris, Lewis, Ill., is at the Tremont House.

The Rev. H. G. Perry, Rector of All-Saints', Chicago, has returned from the East after several weeks' absence, on duty in behalf of his church.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 28 degrees; 10 a. m., 33; 12 m., 35; 3 p. m., 37; 8 p. m., 31. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.99; 8 p. m., 29.89.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest upon James Miller, residing at the corner of Thirty-first street and Butterfield, killed by a train on the Burlington & Quincy Railroad, near the Union Stock-Yards. A verdict of accidental death was returned. He leaves a wife and four children.

Henry Wabler, an employe in Schuttler's wagon-factory, on the corner of Clinton and Monroe streets, while employed in putting up some belting yesterday, was caught in the machinery, thrown against the ceiling, breaking his neck, and causing instantaneous death. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

At the regular meeting of the new Zouave Company, held last evening at Room 6 Central Hall, the following officers were elected: Captain, A. Waggner; First Lieutenant, F. H. Frear; Second Lieutenant, George E. Wright. The Company appointed a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Mignault, Sanderson, and Wells, to wait on the surviving members of the Ellsworth Zouaves to obtain their permission to use the name, "The Ellsworth Zouaves." The meeting then adjourned to meet next Wednesday evening.

Bishop McLaren returned to the city Tuesday morning from a month's visitation of the southern part of the State, but Wednesday afternoon left for the East, being called thither by the demise of his father-in-law in Clinton, N. Y. He will return home with his family immediately after the funeral, remaining in the city during the latter part of the month and the beginning of the new year. Bishop McLaren has nearly completed the visitation of his immense Diocese in the first year of his episcopate. In addition to numerous other duties, he has within eleven months confirmed 1,000 persons.

The boy John Berry, who last week published a threat to bring charges against the Superintendent of the Newsboy's Home before the Board of Directors, was yesterday invited by Mr. Huntington to appear and state his case at the meeting of the Board. He did so, and after a patient hearing they found the charge not only without foundation, but that the dishonesty was on his side in attempting to get his meals without paying for them. It appears that he had lost two shirts, for which they paid him, and after a retraction by him in writing of the charges made, and a severe reprimand from some members of the Board, he ambled away, a sadder and probably a wiser boy.

At the annual meeting of the Park-Avenue M. E. Sunday-school, held at the church, corner of Robey street and Park avenue, Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected for the next year: Royal M. Buckman, Superintendent; H. L. Dickinson, Assistant Superintendent; George W. Brown, Second Assistant Superintendent; J. B. McChesney, Secretary; Robert Speak, Treasurer; Dr. George P. Mann, Librarian; Parker, leader of music; Miss Maggie Clark, organist. The reports of the retiring Treasurer and Superintendent show the school to be in an unusually flourishing condition, financially and spiritually. Its regular sessions are held at 2:30 p. m. every Sunday.

Yesterday afternoon a gang of burglars went through the barns of W. F. Coolbaugh and H. A. Keep, near the corner of Twenty-third street and Calumet avenue, and while emerging from the latter were set upon by a negro butler and several other persons who had been watching their antics. The gang showed fight, and numerous shots were exchanged, but without result. Officer Downs, of the Cottage Grove Station, who was attracted to the place by the shooting, joined in the chase, and succeeded in capturing one of the ruffians, who was recognized at the station as the notorious Jack Roney. The others escaped down the railroad track and the lake shore, and up to a late hour had not been captured. The goods stolen amount to a considerable sum, which has been estimated at various amounts, ranging from $500 to $1,000. Roney is an old Penitentiary bird, and has served several terms. In this connection it may be stated that Sergt. Barrett's endeavors to hush up the affair were as futile as they ought to be. The dumpy Sergeant has yet to learn to distinguish between a "give-away" and a legitimate item of news.

IT WASN'T AN "EVANGELIST."

Yesterday a gentleman, reading as he waited for a car on a street corner, was beckoned to by a burly fellow who was driving with a companion one of W. L. Ellis & Co.'s delivery-wagons. Not knowing the broad, rough, rollicking face, the person looked around to see if some one else was not meant; but finding no one answering, and the driver still beckoning, and the wagon having been driven up close to the curb, a few steps down, he stepped forward, when, with a face indicating fun, the driver said, "Say, read me some of that, will you?" Surprised at the remark the gentleman looked inquiringly, when the driver added, "Step up on the wagon and read us some of that," mischief and satire in every word. Puzzled beyond other reply, the gentleman asked, "Why?" "O," answered the fellow, his face broadening with the humor and joke, "that's a Bible, ain't it? You're one of them Moody and Sankey fellows ain't you; and I want you to read me some of that." The party saw the point and turned the tables. "Can you read?" said the gentleman, fun in his eye this time, "Of course I can," answered the driver, but the bravado was gone, and the fun had vanished. Without another word, but a look that said "sold," the gentleman opened the volume he had been reading at the title page, and presented to the joker "Chevreul on Harmony and Contrast of Colors," which contrast was immediately illustrated in the coarse face which became as red as fire. If it had been Greek the driver could not have looked more sold and dumbfounded. He did not answer a word when the gentleman said, "I guess the laugh is on you, my man," but started his team up at a rattling pace, and drove off as fast as he could without even a glance behind.

JOB CARPENTER.

At a meeting of the Rector, Junior Warden, and vestrymen of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, held yesterday the following minute relative to the death of the Senior Warden of the Parish was adopted and ordered to be signed by the Rector, Junior Warden, and Vestrymen, and a copy so signed to be sent to the family of the deceased, and copies furnished the *Diocese* and the morning papers for publication, and that it be spread upon the records of the parish:

Departed this life Dec. 5, 1876, Job Carpenter, Senior Warden of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Chicago, in the 64th year of his age.

Inasmuch as it has pleased our Heavenly Father, in his wisdom, to remove from our midst and to take to himself our brother, and co-laborer in the cause of Christ, Job Carpenter, one of the original founders of the Parish of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, and its Senior Warden since its organization in the year 1856;

We, the Rector, Junior Warden, and Vestrymen of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, recognizing his worth as a faithful servant of the Master, and his devotion to the welfare of the parish, and bowing in humble submission to the blow which has come so suddenly upon us, hereby express our heartfelt sorrow that we shall no more see his face among us when we meet together to take counsel in the interests of the Church, to praise and worship God in the sanctuary, and at our social gatherings.

We do hereby tender to the afflicted widow and to the fatherless children our sympathy, in this, their hour of bereavement and of sore trial, and our prayers that the God of the widow and the fatherless will be very near to them, that He will overshadow them with the arms of His loving mercy, and will pour out upon them the refreshing dews of His Holy Spirit, and that they may find sweet comfort in His presence.

It was also resolved that the Vestry attend the funeral in a body.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

Col. C. G. Hammond presided over the deliberations of the Board of Lady Managers of the Home for the Friendless yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. E. F. Dickinson, from the Burr Mission, reported flattering successes for that enterprise, and the Matron gave some interesting figures of the number of people entertained by the institution.

The financial report showed a balance on hand of $1,688.70, and bills to the amount of $906.36 were ordered paid. Reports from the other Committees were received and accepted. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts for the past month to be $291.44. The clear profit from the Standard Hall entertainments was $478.

The rest of the session was spent in the appointment of standing and special committees, Committee on Reception, Visiting Committee, Committee on Supplies, and Committee on Industrial Schools. The following is the result: Reception Committee, Mesdames Logan, Bensley, Peters, Blakie; Burr Mission, Mesdames Pickering, Walker, Judd, Pulsifer, Logan, Smith, Durand, and Scribner; Christmas Committee, Mesdames William Smith, Gillett, Melerum, Meeker, Gridley, Gore, and Farmer.

THE COURTS.

CONDEMNATION SUITS.

The City of Chicago filed a petition yesterday to have determined the amount of damages for widening West Twenty-second street to the South Branch of the Chicago River, the estimated cost being $3,490, and another for opening Idaho street from West Harrison street to West Taylor street. The estimated expense by the Board of Public works is $13,164.60.

DIVORCES.

John Matson filed his bill yesterday against his wife, Emilie, charging that she is a giddy and light-minded woman, which she has shown to his entire satisfaction by forsaking him for one Louis, whom she openly claims as her affinity. And John proposes to let her go if he can get rid of her legally.

Judge Farwell yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Cornelia Blachford from Charles H. Blachford on account of his being a convicted felon. She was permitted to have the care of her child and to resume her maiden name.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The United States commenced a suit in debt for $64,000 against James W. Jeffery, P. H. Rice, A. C. Brackebush, D. G. Hamilton, Nicholas Simon, Patrick Huson, and George French.

William Davis sued John Feldkamp and August Evert for $1,000.

H. A. Hower began a suit for $3,000 against Jennie W. Cameron.

R. E. Jenkins for the use of John Geick brought suit to recover $2,000 damages from the Empire Insurance Company.

Alfred White commenced a suit in debt for $3,000 damages against George E. Wheeler and William Page.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Charles W. Karnes, of this city, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His debts, all unsecured, amount to $5,396.07. No assets. The petition was referred to Register Hibbard.

R. E. Jenkins was yesterday appointed Assignee of Charles H. Pfeifer. The composition meeting in the same case was continued until Dec. 14.

The composition meeting in the case of Kramer Bros. was continued until Dec. 12.

A small dividend of about 5 per cent was declared in the case of Dunlop & Wallace.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

C. C. Hubbard commenced a suit for $3,600 against Anson H. Buck.

T. L. Hanson & Co. commenced a suit in trespass against Isaiah Block and Eugene Arnstein, laying damages at $5,000, and another of like character, for a similar amount, against Thomas J. Sammons, E. B. Clark, Emma D. Chapman, and Joseph Kenay.

The Merchants', Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank began a suit against H. C. DeWitt, Catharine Hevron, Mary E., Sarah A., Kitty, and Catharine Hevron, and George Chandler, Trustee, to foreclose a trust-deed for $1,200 on Lots 49 and 50 in C. J. Hull's Subdivision of Block 26 in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 7, 39, 14.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The Home Insurance & Banking Company of Texas commenced a suit in replevin yesterday against B. H. Seligman and Samuel Glickauf, to recover possession of some of the insurance books, insurance policies, blanks, papers, supplies, etc., belonging to the Company, and now in the hands of defendants.

J. D. Sattler began a suit in trespass against John Wagner to recover $1,000 damages for assault and battery.

Peter Bwelbach filed a bill against Elias Greenebaum, Trustee, and Anna, William V., Amalia, George, Louise, and Albert Haberer to foreclose a trust-deed for $1,500 on Lot 37, in B. Kaytor's Subdivision of Lot 2, Block 46, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the W. ½ and part of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 21, 39, 14.

Joseph T. McCord commenced an action in trespass against Moses W. Powell and Elias D. Powell to recover $3,000 damages.

Helen M. Thomas began a suit in trespass against William H. Bradley, A. B. Mead, A. L. Coe, and Mary J. Adams, laying damages at $5,000.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Jeremiah Clowrey the will was proven, and letters testamentary were granted to Annie Clowrey, under bond, for $56,000.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Remainder of calendar. No. 135, Fox vs. French, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—300 to 311, 313 to 320, inclusive. No. 299, Munford vs. Chicago City Railway Company, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—3, 5, 6. No case on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—578 to 601, inclusive. No. 577, Cotter vs. Keehler, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—No call until Monday. No. 1843, Hathaway vs. Illinois Central Railroad Company, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set cases 2,347, Knott vs. Traders' Insurance Company, and 2,481, Kruger vs. Uhlich. Also, passed cases 1,081, 1,090, 1,165, 1,186, 1,191, 1,261, 1,238, 1,292. No. 1,631, Brennan vs. Chicago & N. W. Railway Company, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—Set case 952, Armitage vs. Armitage.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Set case 786, Bonner vs. Illinois Land & Loan Company.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—George Sawin vs. Thomas Williams, $195.50.—A. C. Brackebusch et al. vs. John Nash, $274.24.—Paul Barth vs. Gustav F. and Charles J. Schreiber, $820.10.

JUDGE JAMESON—A. D. Bascom vs. R. M. Hough, O. S. Hough, A. J. Hough, and C. H. Hough, $549.25.—S. H. Ransom et al. vs. H. Fromhold, $511.24.—Goodyear Rubber Company vs. James B. Thomas, $242.88.—Joseph Lyons vs. Joseph Brunswick, $1,159.72.—H. P. Diehl et al. vs. Robert Stafford, $1,310.58.—Same vs. P. L. Garrity, $487.98.—W. H. Arnold vs. Ira N. Herrick, $220.27.—Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company vs. Charles R. Lynch, $306.44.—H. D. Bassett et al. vs. Alexander Bengley, $1,176.65.—German National Bank of Chicago vs. Edmund Juessen, $131.90.—Same vs. John W. Hood, $131.90.—J. V. Farwell & Co. vs. L. G. Tuttle, W. G. Thompson, and C. L. Wetmore, $1,047.02.—Same vs. same, $1,404.36.—Winona Deposit National Bank vs. Herbert W. Mead, $2,829.12.—C. H. Dyer et al. vs. S. S. Hayes, $328.76.—J. M. Durand et al. vs. C. B. Christiansen and Peter Thompson, $2,863.11.—A. N. Christianson vs. N. P. Loberg, $1,563.50.—J. P. Cubberly vs. Stephen W. Stryker, $165.86.—J. L. Bennett et al. vs. James Felch and Charles F. Messbaumer, $92.—Obadiah Frary vs. J. S. Woodruff, $4,984.75.—W. H. Turner et al. vs. Peter Keller, $300.37.—C. P. Felch vs. Charles Cleaver, $349.—J. S. Warren vs. Horace H. Doyle, $276.76.—A. L. Adams et al. vs. Henry A. and Albert E. Warren and James F. Keeney, $278.87.—Bernard Steele et al. vs. S. T. Gunderson, $352.66.—W. H. Be n vs. William C. Russell, $340.—D. F. Sullivan et al. vs. James Kelley, $150.18.—C. A. Zacbisch vs. Chauncey T. Bowen, $857.42.—Seeberger & Breakey vs. Herman Frowhold, $267.57.—E. E. Ryan et al. vs. Thomas F. Doyle, $230.89.—F. A. Vogt vs. John Dieden, $666.90.—C. Lucas et al. vs. Lemuel Fowler, $250.—C. W. Brown et al. vs. Frank E. Holman, $317.50.—S. M. Leach vs. Isaac Van Duzer, $358.57.—H. M. Hooker vs. J. W. C. and Joseph E. Hoskell, $125.25.—Henry Browne vs. John M. Secrist and Morris B. Derrick, $1,553.15.—German National Bank vs. R. E. Goodell, $303.20.—Geo. Howard vs. Lucius G. Tuttle, W. G. Thompson, and C. L. Wetmore, $888.—Henry Diston et al. vs. J. K. Van Duzer, $170.09.—Anna D. Baldwin vs. William G. Wroukright, $1,089.—D. A. Rogers et al. vs. James Williams, $524.50.—C. B. Ingalls vs. William M. Savage, $200.—A. D. Streight vs. Nellie and Henry M. Allen, $249.30.—E. A. Cummings vs. Johanna and Isidor Kraus, $122.40.—L. B. Jameson et al. vs. J. G. Bolton, $122.78.—William Giaccum et al. vs. Patrick L. Garrity, $402.83.—G. S. Moulton vs. Levi C. Pitzer, $4,741.75.—C. A. Macdonald vs. Mathias Breit and Noyes Coates, $176.—Michael Keeley et al. vs. William Hickey, $222.09.—C. D. Rhodes et al. vs. Charles E. Cook, $745.46.—Charles Browaell vs. Robert C. Givins, $229.80.—J. A. Clark et al. vs. James McGarry, $979.13.—John Shannon vs. Thomas Dalton, $278.52.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—A. J. Snell vs. Charles and Philip Frees, $525.

JUDGE ROGERS—R. E. Jenkins, Assignee of C. S. Hale & Co., vs. James G. Cozzens, $60.—A. Radcliffe vs. H. G. Coulson, $425.—F. Madlener vs. Gustav Drabrandt, $264.12.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Harriet A. Walcott vs. Horace H. Yates and Daniel Booth; verdict, $1,000, and motion for new trial.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., Dec. 6.—The jury in the case of Overacker vs. Hines and the Studebaker Manufacturing Company, of South Bend, found for the plaintiff $1,000 damages. The suit was brought by Overacker for injuries received by the falling of the Studebaker walls in October, 1874. This decision opens the way for eight or ten others who were injured at the same time.

HAPPY DAN O'HARA.

THE HIBERNIAN BANK TURNS OVER THAT DEPOSIT TO THE CITY.

When Daniel O'Hara retired from the office of City Treasurer last spring, and Mr. Clinton Briggs took charge of the office and its affairs, there was among the effects a note given by the Hibernian Bank for about $80,000, or the amount of money on deposit in the Hibernian Bank to the credit of Daniel O'Hara. When Mr. Briggs presented the note for payment, payment was refused, and the note therefore protested. The above-named bank held $56,000 worth of city certificates, which were then past due. The city was not able without trouble to pay off those certificates, and the officers of the bank thought they would pay themselves by keeping the deposit. This they did much to the annoyance of the city officials and of Daniel O'Hara, who wished to be completely cleared of all connection with financial matters. After a deal of talking between the bank officials and the city officials, the bank paid to the city the difference between the amounts of the certificates and the deposit, or about $20,000, and still retained $62,000 to insure the payment of the certificates. It was Dan O'Hara's place to get the money, but he did not do it, and so suit was brought against his bondsmen as though he were a defaulter. The suit is now in court, but will be withdrawn, because yesterday the difficulty was settled, the bank officials realizing that they had no right to keep money for which Mr. O'Hara was responsible to satisfy one of the city's debts. Mr. J. V. Clarke, President of the Hibernian Bank, saw Comptroller Farwell and made a proposition to settle the accounts if Mr. Farwell would cancel the certificates and pay interest on the same, some of which were two years past due. Mr. Dox, the Cashier of the bank, insisted that 6 per cent interest be paid up to June 1, and 7 per cent from that time to the first of the present month. Mr. Farwell consulted with the Finance Committee, and the result was an acceptance of the proposition. Accordingly yesterday afternoon the Hibernian Bank gave the Comptroller a check for the amount of the deposit which they retained, and Mr. Farwell paid them $43,192 to cancel that amount of certificates, the Hibernian agreeing to continue to carry about $20,000 worth of the city's paper. So the trouble is settled.

The deposit in the bank drew interest at the rate of 4 per cent, as it is customary for deposits in that bank to do, and as Mr. Briggs is the Treasurer, and has been for six months, and is entitled to the interest on moneys for which he is responsible, he finds himself about $1,200 richer by the operation than he was before it happened. Now, usually the Comptroller has power to draw upon deposits as they may be needed for running the municipal machinery, and so the Treasurer cannot always tell how much money he will have drawing interest, but in the case in question the Comptroller had no manner of getting at the money, which at times was badly needed, and so the interest occurred for the benefit of Mr. Briggs. The Finance Committee think that, inasmuch as the city has been so much "put out" by the entire proceeding, Mr. Briggs might divide with the municipality. While there is no law to compel Mr. Briggs to divide, and as general business principles tell a man to take what he can get and keep it, it would not be so surprising if Mr. Briggs should say: "Gentlemen, I have had a piece of luck for which I am not to blame, and for which you are not responsible. Therefore, I will keep what the law allows me."

A COUNTER-PETITION.

HICKEY'S FRIENDS TURN UP.

Yesterday afternoon the following document was sent into the Mayor's office, and his Honor received it:

The Hon. Monroe Heath, Mayor of the City of Chicago—SIR: An organized effort on the part of ill-informed and prejudiced persons having been inaugurated with the object of inducing your Honor to remove M. C. Hickey from the office of General Superintendent of Police, we, the undersigned citizens, residents and taxpayers of the City of Chicago, respectfully urge upon your Honor the advisability and necessity of retaining said M. C. Hickey in his position as the head of the police force, sincerely believing that the interests of the people of this city at large would be greatly injured by his removal. We unqualifiedly affirm that the management of the police force under M. C. Hickey has been all that could be desired and that to remove him under the circumstances would demoralize the command, and give encouragement to thieves and bad characters generally,—whenever on being actively prosecuted they may feel aggrieved to defy constituted police authorities. We have unbounded confidence in your Honor's excellent judgment and integrity, and you have our united, cordial support.

George H. Laflin, Frank Parmelee, Charles M. Gray, N. M. Wheeler, J. L. Gatzert, A. C. Ellithorpe, H. C. Robbins, Morris Bauland, Egbert Jamieson, John C. Greenleaf, J. H. Parmelee, Gen. E. Needham, Philip Wadsworth, H. M. Jones, Lycurgus Laflin, Henry D. Haff, Robert Forsyth, John Roe, J. F. Craig, T. S. Tolman, T. Allen French, Nat P. Wilder, Matthew Laflin, Tobey & Booth, Edgar P. Tobey, Holbrook & Co., John N. Driscoll, T. W. Holmes, E. Holmes, Milton Tabor, S. S. Kidder, E. H. Parker, William McNeil, F. D. Blake, F. Shoenewald, Henry S. Haas, T. B. Grant, G. F. Letz, C. R. Matson, Frederick Schneider, John Atwater, Peter Fortune, Francis Agnew, Leopold Meyer, John C. Haines, James Leddy, N. P. Kinsley, John Summerfield, Paul H. Dennis, C. C. Waite, J. B. Chambers, The Cook County Board of Commissioners, John M. Rountree, Edward Mandel, S. M. Fisher, A. Louis & Co., W. H. Butters, Price & Levy, Jacob Cohn, G. P. Gore, Engle & Livingston, Morris & Gardner, P. Becker & Co., J. Hess & Co., R. Eisendrath, H. F. Hahn & Co., Leopold Keller & Co., William Greenebaum, John D. Bangs & Co., A. Lipman, E. Brunswick, J. S. Boehm, W. B. Day, Alexander Crane, J. H. McAvoy, George Dickinson, L. Hartman & Co., A. Bateman, Jacob Powell, Conrad Seipp, John Hansworth, Joseph C. Rosenberg, J. McKinsey & Co., Peter Button, William Blackall, Charles F. Dodge, Adam J. Wickler, W. J. Quan & Co., W. S. Golsen, Clark Lipe, John Herting, and 3,500 others.

The petition was divided into two sections—the English and the German. The German section was very similar to that headed in the English language, but contained a clause requesting the Mayor not to remove a man "who has shown himself a competent and efficient officer, and appoint a man who has demonstrated himself to be, and is, an inefficient man for the position of Chief of Police of the City of Chicago." The Germans were represented by about 600 names.

Mayor Heath took the petition, looked it over, and later in the afternoon a reporter asked his Honor what he was going to do about it, and Mr. Heath said: "I have a great respect for all those gentlemen who signed the petition asking me to remove Mr. Hickey, and I also have a great respect for those gentlemen whose names I have noticed upon the latter petition. Many of the signers for and against are personal friends of mine; but I cannot let the feelings of anybody interfere with my official acts. One party may be right, or the other party may be right, but I have to serve the city as is best for its interest, in my judgment, and I certainly think that a change at this time would be most injudicious and wrong. The police force is working now as well as I have ever known it to work, and I have known a good deal about police matters since the fire. I was Chairman of the Police Committee of the Council under Mayor Medill's administration, and learned many things about the Police Department. During the last few weeks I have made it a point to be informed of much that was going on, and I have come to the conclusion that, as I said before, the men are working hard and effectually. We are in a worse condition to-day than many people think for. The city is full of men out of employment, and hard times are staring us in the face. But there is less crime in the city to-day than there has been before for some years. The gambling-houses are in the main closed and quiet; the bunko-men are not working as they used to. There may occasionally be a bunko-steerer found, but they as a class are practically driven out. One feature of the police work is that of recovering stolen goods. It has been the custom to recover the goods as the main thing, and frequently the owners of the property offer rewards. Now we are getting both the goods and the thieves. Mr. Washburn is undoubtedly an able man and a good man. Mr. Hickey's ability no one ever doubted, and I started upon the ground that Mr. Hickey is an honest man. Until he is proved otherwise I cannot remove him. Mr. Washburn is a personal friend of mine, and I respect him."

His Honor closed by saying that he could not make any change in the office of Superintendent of Police.

TEMPERANCE.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH has entered upon an interesting series of temperance prayer-meetings, with a view to the encouragement and extension of the work already inaugurated with such flattering results by Messrs. Moody and Sankey. The meetings are held in the lecture-room of the church, which was comfortably filled last night, despite the fact that the apartment was not warm enough.

After the opening musical exercises by an excellent volunteer choir and prayer by Brother Gates, the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, pastor of the church, introduced Mr. C. W. Sawyer. Mr. Sawyer said he had just come from another meeting that had been endowed with abundant grace. He felt that God was blessing the work all over, but he had seen more of it in Chicago than anywhere else. God was raising lost men, and taking them from out the pit and lifting them from the level of the swine. As to conversions, he felt that they could not better be effected than by testimony. It had been charged that converts told of their experience in a boasting way. He didn't feel that such was the case in Chicago, for there had been no backsliding to speak of, and old-time inebriates were now sitting down with their families in peace and plenty. It was best to encourage testimony, for it would do more good than anything else. "Now," he concluded, "Brother Murray, will you start in?"

MR. WILLIAM MURRAY

said he was glad to see the friends and glad to meet a personal Christ in whom he could put a trust. He might not be known to many present, but he wished he could be as notorious in the service of Christ as he had been on the other side. He thanked God for His grace and mercy, and, though he felt that the past might better be buried, yet he felt he could make no better recompense to God for His mercy in releasing him from the almost fastened bonds of death, than to try to undo the wrong he had accomplished in twenty years. Urging all in the toils to depend on Christ and pray to God, he felt that the prayers would be answered, and that the temperance work would be blessed. Every day men were coming and reporting the most miraculous cases. Then he urged all drinkers, whether under the thrall of liquor or not, to give it up and make Chicago as good a city as it has already won the reputation of being wicked.

MR. CASSIDY,

upon being introduced, said it was embarrassing, but he had been dragged from "a homeless, penniless, and everything elseness condition," into which he had been precipitated by dissipation. He went into Farwell Hall one day and the ladies got after him. He agreed to quit, but in twenty-four hours he was drunk again. The ladies stuck to him, and finally got him into the Tabernacle, and there he left his burden at the foot of the cross. His companions told him they had heard Moody got hold of him, and he gladly admitted it. He signed a pledge and sent it home to his mother, who was at the point of death, and now she was up and about again as happy as ever she was in her life. He could tell a story, but it was too humiliating. He had tried everything, even went to see a Catholic priest, but it was no use. Concluding, he urged all to accept and trust Jesus.

Mr. Sawyer supplemented the experience of Mr. Cassidy with a brief sermon from the text of the Good Samaritan, whose prototype had taken him in hand in an Eastern city, and opened his eyes to the wealth of the Gospel. Citing the conversion of one man 50 years of age, he said that man had for the whole fifty years been dissipated, and lost and sunk in the pitfalls of inebriation, but who had at last thrown off the yoke and entered upon a vigorous campaign among his old associates.

MR. HALLENBACK

said it was humiliating to admit that he had been down in the mud. Four weeks ago last night he found Christ. He was on a terrible spree. That drunk had lasted several weeks, and he was going down to a drunkard's grave. Nothing had passed his lips for all that time but liquor. One day he got a note, signed "A Friend," asking him to meet him at Burke's Hotel that night. He was in no condition to go, as he had been in a scrape the night before and got his nose broken, but he met the man and went to the Tabernacle. That night he agreed to give up liquor. Next day he attended two meetings. After the second meeting Mrs. Merrill talked to him, and he made up his mind to accept Christ, and Christ accepted him. From that moment he had not cared for a drink. Before that he would take forty drinks a day,—large drinks, not small drinks,—and he found that a moderate drinker could not stop when he wanted to, however much he might think he could. But finally he gave himself to God, and God saved him.

Messrs. Sawyer, Murray, and Hallenback then left for their own inquiry-meeting, and the assemblage went on with the usual prayer-meeting exercises. Several young men related their experience, and blessed God for their salvation from the evils of the enemy. One of them had been a hard drinker for twelve years, until he was pitched out of a buggy one night, and received an injury in one of his eyes. Then he abandoned the use of liquor, and embraced religion and signed the pledge,—and this through the prayers of a mother. Another asked prayer for his mother, who, though a member of the Church, was in the habit of sending out for beer for her lady friends when they called. He said he had been a drunkard and a gambler, and had frequented dance-houses since he was 12 years old, but had lately been converted. For this he thought his mother ought to be very grateful, but she would not stop buying beer, and he wanted prayer for her, and also for his four brothers, who drank the beer.

The pastor then offered prayer for all needing it, especially for one who had, during the evening, become so intoxicated that he couldn't get around to tell his experience.

THE CITY HALL.

The Treasurer yesterday received $7,187 from the Water Department.

The Committee on Health and County Relations is called to meet in the City Clerk's office to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

The bill for gas used in November at the City Hall is $163.20, and for gas at the North Side pumping-works $112.25. For November, 1875, these bills were respectively $320.25 and $188.75.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: Charles Mahlman, a two-story store, 24x32 feet, No. 440 Webster avenue; John Johnson, a two-story store, 24x50 feet, No. 2 Nebraska street.

Corporation Counsel Anthony is actively engaged in preparing a revision of the revenue laws, and expects to have the draft presented to the Legislature during the first week of the next session of that body.

Health-Commissioner Wright yesterday requested the resignation of Health-Officer Hooke. Mr. Wright's idea is economy in the administration of the affairs of his office, and he thinks that he can manage to get along without any assistant. Mr. Hooke is naturally loathe to give up his bread-and-butter, and has not yet complied with his superior's request.

Building-Superintendent Cleveland intends as soon as he shall have settled the question of a new building ordinance to make a thorough inspection of the hotels, theatres, halls, churches, and public buildings. Such an inspection was made by Mike Bailey, but as many of the above-mentioned buildings seem to have remained unchanged, the work will be done again, and the new laws enforced. The public will undoubtedly approve of any measures that may be adopted to make the places of amusement easy of ingress and egress.

The November report of the Fire Department places the losses on buildings at $27,490; on goods, $100,897; total loss, $128,367; insurance, $329,700; excess of insurance over loss, $201,333. There were twenty-eight fires and nine false alarms, and the greatest loss on any one fire was $95,000, which was in the case of the burning of the building Nos. 45 and 47 Michigan avenue. The causes of fires were: Accidents, 2; carelessness, 6; children playing with matches, 2; defective flues, 2; gas explosions, 2; over-heating, 3; incendiarism, known and supposed, 5; causes unknown, 5; rekindling of previous fires, 2.

The condition of three of the engines of the Fire Department was such, some time ago, that Chief Benner thought it proper that new engines be obtained to take the place of the damaged ones. He asked for, and the Council made, an appropriation for the purpose, but the engines have not yet been procured. Correspondence has been had with some Eastern manufacturers, who in remembrance of financial troubles now past, were backward about filling the city's order and supplying the engines. The Fire Marshal has taken advice from the Mayor and the Chairman of the Fire and Water Committee, and has written to the manufacturers and made a proposition. An answer will probably be received in a few days, and it will then be known whether the engines will be supplied immediately or not until the next tax-levy has been collected.

Judge Beckwith, the attorney for C. K. Garrison, has been invited to be present to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock in the City Clerk's office, to meet the Gas Committee of the Council, probably to be asked what the West Side Gas Company propose to do about the price of gas, now that the legal controversy has apparently resulted in their favor. The Corporation Counsel says that all is by no means lost, because Judge Drummond has decided nothing: he has simply withheld his opinion. The West Side Gas Company need not think that they had gotten things their own way. They did not own an inch of connection pipe nor any lamp-post nor lamps, and if the city chose it could admit a new company to lay mains within one inch of the mains now in the streets, connect the service-pipes with the new mains and let Mr. Billings and his mains take care of themselves.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Turner continues to annoy the Criminal Court.

Sheriff Kern goes to Joliet to-day with a batch of prisoners.

Everything was serene around the Sheriff's office and Jail yesterday.

It is expected that the Sullivan case will be reached the latter part of the month.

Most of the furniture at the old Hospital has been removed to the Insane Asylum at Jefferson.

The first committee meeting of the new Board was held yesterday afternoon. The old rules of the Board were adopted.

The county boarding-house at Englewood—Prof. Wentworth chief cook—is without a single occupant. The institution cost the taxpayers $26,000.

Mr. Holden has, as a matter of form, called a meeting of the Commissioners for to-day to consult about the formation of the several Standing Committees.

The cost of printing the Board proceedings since the newspaper-plan was adopted has reached about $15,000. This amount of money has been virtually thrown away to sustain obscure and struggling Democratic organs.

The crying want of the Sheriff's office is more Deputies—five more, the same number that Agnew had. Chief Deputy Garrick says that it will be impossible to get along without an increase. The County Board will be speedily interviewed on the subject.

Among the first acts of the new County Board will be to pass upon an estimate for the cut-stone for the new Court-House. McNeil and Architect Egan were at Lemont yesterday to estimate what was due the former on work already done. McNeil says that he has enough stone already cut to build three courses on the county's half of the building.

The jury in the Mrs. Harriet Stewart insanity case, which has occupied the County Court for several days, brought in a verdict yesterday morning finding the defendant insane, but manifesting no suicidal or homicidal tendencies. A motion for a new trial was entered and will be heard to-day. Mrs. S. was turned over to the custody of Mrs. Catherine Peterson under a warrant of the Court.

The blood came to the eye of the Irish element in the County Board yesterday on the reception of the news that Hayes had carried Florida. McCaffrey proposes to inaugurate the "war" on the North Side, and if the water in the Chicago River is not tinged with blood in the next forty-eight hours it will not be because he would not like to see it. Avoid him, children; he is rabid.

A communication from the German Relief and Aid Society was filed with the County Board yesterday, asking that some Germans be appointed as attendants at the Poor-House and Insane Asylum. The document sets forth at some length the necessity of the request being granted, on the general ground that the present attaches of these institutions cannot speak or understand German, hence are incompetent to attend to the wants of inmates of that nationality.

Mayor Heath notified the County Board several days ago that the boiler and steam pump at the old Hospital was the property of the city. The Board now has the pleasure of informing the Mayor that he is mistaken, as the records show that on the 21st of September, 1867, the county paid the Excelsior Iron Works $3,225 for the aforesaid property. If the city cannot show any better claim to the goods, the county will sell the same to the highest bidder the 16th instant.

CRIMINAL.

Samuel Whiting, of No. 133 West Monroe street, complains of the loss of $45 worth of jewelry and clothing by sneak-thieves.

Katie Stokes was captured yesterday by Detective Heinzman, and was locked up at the Armory charged with the larceny of a dress from Field, Leiter & Co.'s store.

Detective Scott yesterday arrested Theodore Rath, who is wanted by an Iowa Sheriff for the seduction of one of Davenport's charming belles. He will be taken home this morning.

Michael Noonan, for larceny of buffalo-robes in the Bridgeport district, and Adolph Nowiak, for the larceny of a quantity of fine glass from J. S. Henry, were last evening locked up in adjoining cells at the Armory.

Charles A. Lewis, for selling cigars without a license, was yesterday held to the District Court in $1,000 bail by Commissioner Hoyne. He asserted his guilt by trying to escape from the Marshal's office while under arrest.

Franklin W. Yaw, a fugitive from Michigan justice, was yesterday arrested at the instance of Sheriff Joseph W. Weimer, of Muskegon County, and in his charge will be returned to the scene of his crime on this evening's train.

Robert Claxton, brother of Kate Claxton, of the late Brooklyn Theatre, yesterday swore out a warrant before Justice Summerfield for the arrest of some person, name unknown, who relieved him of a gold watch and chain and $30 in currency.

Tip Farrell, the notorious confidence operator, who has only been recently released from a six-months' term in the House of Correction, was yesterday again sent out to the House under a $100 fine for vagrancy inflicted by Justice Summerfield.

Jack Downs, a notorious Penitentiary bird, was captured last evening while studying the lay of the land about several rich residences in the southern portion of the city, and was locked up at the Cottage Grove Avenue Station by Officers Cannon and O'Connor.

James Carroll, James Brown, and Joseph Sebastian, vagrants and thieves who, Ald. Gilbert says, befriend Hickey, were arrested by the police last evening,—the two former at the Twenty-second-Street Station, and the latter at the Armory by Detective Gallagher.

Thomas Preston, colored, was detected last evening in disposing of a large roll of Brussels carpet to a Clark-street pawnbroker, and, as he could give no satisfactory account as to how it came into his possession, the colored detective, R. Long, locked him up at the Armory.

T. Delihant, of No. 396 Superior street, complains that his residence was entered by burglars in the early hours of yesterday morning, and that after ransacking the house from top to bottom they departed with clothing and jewelry valued at $250 and two notes for $50 and $20. Entrance was effected by forcing a rear basement door.

Samuel Christ, a driver on one of Parmelee's busses, was brutally beaten in the saloon of Ed Eager on Canal street, yesterday, by Andy Sullivan, one of Eager's hackman. His head was badly cut up, necessitating the services of City Physician Dunne. A rumor that a man had been kicked to death in the West Division yesterday was probably occasioned by an exaggeration of this fight.

William Rooney was found burglarizing the barn of a person named Kelly, No. 116 Calumet avenue, near Twenty-third street, and arrested by Officer Desmond, of the American District Telegraph Company, Twenty-second street office, after a lively chase to Thirty-first street. Several shots were fired at the officer, fortunately without effect. Rooney's partner escaped on a passing freight-train.

Jacob Krause, who has been employed as a commission salesman by Nathan Williams, cigar manufacturer at No. 493 Canal street, yesterday proved faithless to the confidence reposed in him. He disposed of $130 worth of his employer's goods to various down-town parties, and was about skipping out with his mistress on the evening train for New York when he was arrested by Officer Shandley, of the Armory.

Officer B. O'Connor, of the Lake street squad, yesterday detected W. L. McKenzie in the act of passing a spurious $20 note upon a restaurant, at No. 20 River street. The fellow, although of respectable appearance, and well dressed, is evidently in hard luck, as he had no other money about him. This and the fact that the bill was an old and well-pasted one are the only palliating circumstances of his crime.

Justice Summerfield's court-room was honored yesterday afternoon by the presence of the gamblers, Harry Lawrence, Watt Robbins, Johnny Dowling, Mike McDonald, and Morris Martin. They were wanted on the complaint of a man named Fortune, that they had, by means of sundry games and devices of a wicked nature, swindled him out of the sum of about $2,000. On being arraigned, Mike McDonald and Watt Robbins spoke up for the party and asked for a change of venue, Mike suggesting that they be tried by Justice Pollak. His Honor thought differently and consigned the whole lot to the tender mercies of Justice Foote. The boys went over to the latter's office and succeeded in getting their cases continued until Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m.

Julius B. August is a St. Louis shark who has gained a subsistence in this city by selling pictures of Moody and Sankey, and imposing upon honest and religiously-inclined people. Recently he was a leading light in a revival meeting at No. 880 Clark street until they found him out and removed him. Then he stole a pair of spectacles from Mrs. C. Seinworth of No. 878 Clark street, and pawned them in a Clark street shop. He was arrested yesterday by Detective Bauder.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: Alexander Hilbaux, larceny of a caddy of tobacco from E. A. Robinson, of No. 159 South Water street, $400 to the Criminal Court; Peter Smith, larceny of a similar article from Russell Bros., No. 135 South Water street, $300 to the same Court; Horace Gidney, vagrant, thirty days; John Fallon, larceny of horse and cutter from H. B. Maxwell, of No. 102 Michigan avenue, $500 to the Criminal Court; Patrick Coyne, larceny of bolt of flannel from F. Meyer, of No. 1503 Halsted street, $300 to the Criminal Court.

Mrs. Rodder, of No. 126 North Union street, is a grass-widow who could not content herself with the embraces of Charles Nelson, her husband de facto. She was deserted by her husband because of her long tongue, and her second spark was so disgusted with her that he was in the habit of beating her. Despondency was the result, and at 2:30 yesterday afternoon she walked boldly and courageously down to Randolph street bridge, and, after taking up an airy position upon the dock, made a plunge for death into the icy and murky waters of the river. But she did not know the water was so cold, and her neck was no sooner to the edge of the water than she gave one heart-rending shriek, which brought Officer Darrow to the spot immediately. The erring woman was rescued and dried out at the Madison Street Station, and after promising to postpone the job until next summer, she was allowed to take her departure for home.

An interesting case will come up this afternoon, on alleged obtaining of money under false pretenses. A day or two before the election Col. Ellithorpe intimated to John Jeffery, of the *Journal* job-office, who was printing Republican ballots, that he could buy printers pretty cheap, and stated that he would like to secure an early copy of the ticket. Some chaffing was indulged in as to the price that would be paid, and finally the two settled it at $100. Jeffery gave Ellithorpe three fictitious stereotype plates, purporting to be the genuine ticket, and received therefor $90, the other $10 being allowed for expenses. On the morning of election Ellithorpe discovered that he had been duped—that the biter got awfully bit. A few days ago he and Jeffery met. One word brought on another, and finally the two came to blows. Ellithorpe was subsequently arrested for assault and battery, and gave bail in $300. The day before yesterday he had Jefferys arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses, and the case will be heard this afternoon, as has been stated.

A DECOY DUCK.

John Simpson, another young man under a cloud, was before Justice Summerfield charged with "decoying," to which he pleaded not guilty. The first witness was a man named Joseph Morrissey, of Galena, who related how he had been taken in on the "prize-ticket" scheme to the extent of about $18 at a house on West Randolph street.

One of the officers testified that Simpson had kept a place at No. 54 West Madison street, but that the apparatus had been taken to No. 64 West Randolph. He inferred that Simpson was the man.

Officer Scott testified to finding chips, cards, and lottery tickets at 64 West Randolph street, but failed to connect Simpson with the place.

Morrissey further stated that Simpson had come to him at the place yesterday morning and asked him if he had anything to do with the place. Morrissey said he had not, as far as he knew, upon which Simpson asked him how much he had lost, and handed him back his money.

Simpson claimed that he had simply paid this money to oblige some parties who were afraid to go near the house; that he had nothing to do with the place, etc.

The Court quietly remarked that he would continue the case until this morning in $500 bail.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

There will be a regular meeting of the George H. Thomas Post, No. 5, G. A. R., Friday evening, Dec. 8, for annual election of officers.

The Y. M. C. A. Band of Hope will hold a public meeting this evening at 7:30 in Lower Farwell Hall. Mr. Latimer, Miss Holmes, and others, will take part

The Woman's Christian Association will meet this morning in the Y. M. C. A. rooms at 10 o'clock to hear the report of the Nominating Committee, and arrange for definite work among women in the city.

A meeting of the Illinois Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, parlor No. 1, Saturday, at 2:30 p. m., to consider the propriety of a change of the name of the Society.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The Gilman train of the Illinois Central Railroad, which is due in Chicago at 9:20 a. m., yesterday morning ran over a man south or Grand Crossing. The corpse of the man was taken to Hyde Park, and from there to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held to-day. Station Agent Capt. Bailey examined the man and found that the arm and leg were cut off and that the back of the head was hurt. In the pocket was found a small pass-book, on which was the name William Bohner, and inside it was found to be an account with Dunn, Solomon & Co. The man is supposed to be an Englishman and about 42 years of age. He was a stranger in Hyde Park, no one knowing anything about him. The train men are free from all blame.

The Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago train which leaves the city at 8 o'clock will stop at Hyde Park on Sunday night hereafter, to accommodate the residents, who have no train after 1 o'clock and no way to get out except the dummy.

The Hyde Park train, due in the city at 5:20 will no longer stop at Weldon when going north to change engines, but will run direct to the depot and send the engine back.

The Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, who was expected to preach to-night in the First Presbyterian Church, will be unable to attend on account of sickness. The Rev. Mr. Gibson, of the Second Presbyterian Church, is expected to supply this vacancy.

The Kenwood Club give their hop this evening at the residence of Judge Higgins.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church re-elected their officers for another year yesterday. They are as follows: Mrs. Judge Williams, President; Mrs. Hitchcock, Secretary; Mrs. Judge Hibbard, Treasurer.

The Board of Education meet to-morrow night at the Village-Hall.

The sleighing still continues good. Tuesday evening two large parties visited the South Chicago Hotel.

OAKLAND.

The reception of the J. F. F. Dramatic Club, which was announced for Saturday evening, has been postponed until one week from Saturday evening. Four hundred and fifty invitations have been issued up to the present time.

The Ivy Club give their Leap-Year party this evening.

The ladies of St. Mark's Episcopal Church will soon hold a bazar in the Ellis Avenue Music-Hall, for the benefit of the church.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

REMEMBER THE POOR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—While politics are agitating and swaying the public, there arises another topic that should arouse our most profound meditation in behalf of the inmates of our County Hospital. In the name of philanthropy may we be moved to continue the spirit of investigation by remembering the oppressed, and never cease to watch with argus eyes till there shall be heard in our midst never more the condemning proof of "man's inhumanity to man." While gathered around our own fireside in an unbroken circle, surrounded with blessings liable to take wings and fly away, let us in the gratitude of our hearts remember the wants of others and endeavor to alleviate their fears.

Now winter has come with its cold chilly blast,
And the icicles hang at the door,
While in plenty we sit by our own fireside,
Now's the time to remember the poor.

A CITIZEN.

M'CORMICK HALL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The terrible accident to the Brooklyn Theatre published this morning suggests the necessity of reform in the construction of McCormick Hall of this city. There has been considerable said from time to time in relation to proper exits, but what has that to do when you crowd the hall with 2,500 people upon loose chairs as was the case last night at the Apollo Club concert? Think of the loss of life that would occur in the event of even a false alarm having been given last night with all huddled together and that chaos of chairs to get over!

J. H. ENNIS.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 6.—To-day Bourgain and Lamontague took action to recover $41,519 from the Montreal, Ottawa & Western Railway, for which sum judgment has been rendered in connection with right-of-way claims.

Bond Bros., brokers, have resigned their seats at the Board of Stock Exchange.

Search is being made here for the Hon. Robert Dunlop, of Lockport, N. Y., who mysteriously disappeared from there Nov. 15.

Navigation is still open. The ferries are running to-day with as much regularity as in the middle of summer.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

STRATFORD, Dec. 6.—Dr. Lucas, a practicing physician of high standing in this place, was arrested to-day for performing an abortion upon Miss Matilda Willis, and will be tried at the next Assize. The girl died on his hands.

Mr. Goettler, a wealthy farmer and mill-owner of Ellice, near Stratford, hanged himself to-day.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Dec. 6.—Tom Allen, pugilist, who recently fought Joe Goss near Cincinnati, and who jumped his bail in connection with that fight, gave a sparring exhibition here to-night.

At a meeting of citizens to consider the advisability of holding an international exhibition at Toronto in 1878, an Executive Committee was appointed. Efforts will be made to carry out the proposed programme.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 6.—There is a perceptible modification in the small-pox pestilence at Gimli and other places. Doctors have been dispatched to the Fort Alexander and Black River Indians, and vaccinators to the Lake Manitoba and St. Peter's Indians. The Icelanders show great apathy and fear. Several cases broke out near the quarantine boundary. The Manitoba Government have established a hospital there.

A volunteer company has been established at Emerson and another at Winnipeg.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE APOLLO CLUB CONCERT.

That favorite musical organization, the Apollo Club, gave its first concert of the season of 1876-'77 at McCormick Hall on Tuesday evening, with an immense audience in attendance, filling every part of the large auditorium. As our musical readers are aware, the Club, owing to its unusually large membership, has been compelled to duplicate its concerts, the second to be given this evening, so that the audience represented half the associate members. We believe this result has never been attained by a musical society in the United States before, and it therefore speaks volumes, not only for the musical proficiency of the Club, but also for the popular confidence in Mr. Tomlins, the skillful and successful conductor. With his usual promptness he had his little army promptly on the stage at 8 o'clock, about eighty members being in their places. The choral numbers assigned to the Club were selected with excellent good taste from the best English and German writers, and were evidently chosen as strictly within the scope of the singers. They were as follows: Rubinstein's "Calm Sea;" Sullivan's "Beleaguered;" Horsley's "By Celia's Arbor;" Abt's "Night Song;" Franke's "Spring Song;" Sir Henry Bishop's "Mynheer van Dunk;" Schubert's impressive "Die Allmacht;" Abt's "Serenade;" and Kalliwoda's "Storm and Blessing." What we have said of the excellent singing of this Club many times before may be said now. The singers are substantially the same as last season, and they have not let down in their drill or performance. There is the same fine balance of voices, the intermediate parts, if anything, being a trifle more predominant than usual, which secured a still better result in harmony; the same promptness of attack and precision of work; the same care in enunciation and expression. In fact, the Club has never reached a more perfect *pianissimo*, and certainly never such a resonant and overwhelming *fortissimo* as was given in the finale of Schubert's "Allmacht," which was sung with the accompaniment of organ and piano, its other numbers being unaccompanied. To have achieved these two extremes of musical study in such perfection is praise enough for any society. As instances of expression, nothing finer could be imagined than the swell of the voices in Rubinstein's beautiful song, "The Calm Sea," the deep, full, and rich undertone in the accompaniment to the "Ave Maria," and the storm passages in "Die Allmacht" and Kalliwoda's "Storm and Blessing." All of the numbers were satisfactory except the last, and this would have been so, undoubtedly, had not the Club been wearied with so many encores. With so many numbers on the programme, the audience should have been less exacting, and the conductor would not have been culpable had he applied some of his well-known rigid discipline to the audience in this matter. As this was the opening concert, however, it is possible a wider latitude was given than will be granted hereafter. The solo vocal and instrumental numbers were exceedingly interesting. Miss Thursby sang an aria from Herold's "Le Pre aux Clercs," with violin obligato by Mr. Lewis (piano, Mr. Baird); Gounod's "Ave Maria" for an encore, violin obligato also by Mr. Lewis, the organ part by the Club; Taubert's songs, "Birdie's Good-Bye" and "Bird Song;" and the favorite ballad, "Thou Art Like a Flower." She was most cordially received, and the cordiality warmed into enthusiasm as the clearness and sweetness of her voice, the excellence of her method, and her remarkably facile execution were developed in her favorite numbers. A more enjoyable bit of bravura singing has rarely, if ever, been heard here than she displayed in Taubert's "Bird Song." The Kunkel brothers, duet-players, from St. Louis, performed a "Marche Heroique" of their own composition, Saint Saens' well known "Variations on a Beethoven Theme," and a Faust fantasie, worked up on the "Calf of Gold," the Garden duo and the waltz, besides encores. In clearness, precision, and power, the two gentlemen are unexcelled as duet-players. They belong *par eminence* to the muscular school. Their vigor and force are astonishing, and long practice has given them mechanical perfection. As a whole, the concert was a most auspicious opening, and indicates that the season of 1876-'77 will be as enjoyable as any of its predecessors. The second concert takes place this evening with the same programme.

DEWITT TALMAGE.

The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage lectured in Farwell Hall last night on "Rocks on which People Split." There was a very small audience—something remarkable when the peculiarities of the lecturer and the attractiveness of his subject are considered.

Like all the platform efforts of this eccentric Brooklynite, the lecture sparkled with humor, anecdote, and good-natured satire. It began with a magnificent description of the sea and the perils of navigation. As a natural transition, the ocean of life was then alluded to. We all run some kind of a craft, said the reverend gentleman, and often the sea is rough, the wind blows, and the pumps won't work, and it is only by constant throwing of the lead that we keep from running against the rocks on which people split. He then went on to point out the rocks which, to make a successful voyage of life, every man ought to avoid. The first was that of "multiplicity of occupations." As a general rule, it was shown, a man can only do one thing well. Two things all men ought to do in starting out in life: first, find their own sphere, and next keep to it. A Jack-of-all-trades rarely succeeded in the world; the man who had one profession, and gave his energies to it, must certainly succeed. Some very apt and amusing illustrations of the truth of this were given. Another rock was that of bad temper, which wrecked many a fine vessel. Good humor, the lecturer urged, will sell the most goods, plead the best argument, preach the best sermon, and weave the best carpets; whereas a surly, growling disposition will ruin the finest business and wreck the fairest hopes in the world. Some parents say their children are too smart and funny to make much; but he had noticed that where there is no blossom in the spring there is no fruit in the fall. Another rock which the audience were warned against was "bad treatment from other people." Under this head Mr. Talmage showed the bad effects of kicking a man going down the hill of life, or one making the ascent under difficulties. Many a man, struggling among the breakers, would come out all right were he left alone or received fair treatment from those around him. It was a great mistake to think that gossip was confined to ladies; men talked of their fellows, and often did infinitely more harm than the ladies at their tea fights. Other foibles and follies were shown up, and equally instructive morals drawn therefrom.

Mr. Talmage is a very entertaining platform-speaker. He has a great many tricks of voice and expression which sound strange at first, but, as they are mainly employed to give greater force to his illustrations, the hearer soon becomes accustomed to and, in the end, admires and likes them.

Mr. Gilbert, of the *Journal*, presided and introduced the lecturer.

WISCONSIN SOCIETIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 6.—The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society held a meeting last evening. The report of the Treasurer was received, and the financial affairs of the year closed up.

The State Board of Health held a meeting last evening. Dr. N. P. Strong, of Beloit; Dr. B. Reeves, of Appleton; Dr. S. Marks, of Milwaukee; and Dr. Griffin, of Fond du Lac, were in attendance.

The Wisconsin State Teachers' Association will meet in this city Dec. 27 and 28. The programme of exercises is inviting to all educators. The hotels and railroads have agreed to reduce their rates for those attending.

SHORT-HORNS.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 6.—The National Association of Short-Horn Breeders met in Convention here to-day, nearly 100 members being present. J. H. Pickeral, of Illinois, President, delivered the annual address, after which the Secretary and Treasurer's reports were read. A paper by Judge Cravens, of Indiana, on the pedigree of blooded stock, was read, and a long discussion occurred on a resolution offered by Jones, of Ohio, favoring the registration on the books of the Association of all direct importations of blooded stock to the seventh cross. Attention was called to the pernicious practice of importing scrub stock from England, and breeding them with blooded stock of this country and selling the issue as blooded stock.

EDUCATIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 6.—The State Normal Board to-day renewed the appointment of Prof. C. A. Morey as Principal of the Winona school, and passed a resolution highly complimentary of Prof. Phelps, twelve years Principal at Winona.

BE TRUE TO YOUR TEETH

and they will be true to you. Never will you need false ones if you use the Sozodont morning and evening. It imparts indestructibility to the enamel, keeps it white and spotless, and wonderfully improves the breath.

DEATHS.

WOODBURY—The funeral of the late George W. Woodbury will take place at the Morgue, corner of Eighteenth and Arnold-sts., at 2 p. m. Thursday, instead of previous place announced. Friends are invited.

HAVENS—Dec. 5, Miss Maud A. Havens, aged 17 years 1 month and 10 days, at the residence of her parents, No. 348 Barling-st.

Funeral Dec. 7 at 1 p. m., at residence. Friends of family invited.

SMITH—On the 5th inst., Adelaide Mary, infant daughter of George F. and Jennette Smith, aged 8 months and 6 days.

☞London (Eng.) papers please copy.

WELCH—On the 5th inst., Ellen Welch, in the 90th year of her age.

Funeral on Friday, the 8th inst., from her daughter's residence, Mrs. Johanna Collins, 406 North Wells-st., to Church of the Immaculate Conception, thence by carriages to Calvary.

MORSE—Nov. 23, at Newark, N. J., Mrs. Anna B. Morse, aged 88 years, mother of Mr. C. A. Morse, 223 West Madison-st., this city.

☞Rock Island and Denver papers please copy.

SCHRAM—Helen, beloved wife of Louis Schram, from child-birth, at her late residence, 119 Winchester-av.

Funeral to-day at 11 a. m. by carriages to Rosehill.

FURS.

Great Reductions!
IN
FURS.
SEAL SACQUES
$65, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175.
GOOD QUALITIES.
SEAL MUFFS & BOAS,
$15, $18, $20, $25, $30, $35, $40.
MINK MUFFS & BOAS,
$15, $20, $25, $30, $35, $40, $50.
SEAL HATS,
$12, $15, $18, $20.
LINED ROBES,
$12, $15, $18, $20, $25, $30, $35, $40, $45, $50
SEAL CAPS,
$8, $10, $12, $15, $18.
FUR TRIMMINGS,
25 per cent less than any house in the city.
ERBY & PERIOLAT,
No. 87 Madison-st.
SALESMEN:
J. M. LOOMIS, JNO. G. IVERS,
CHAS. B. SMITE,
Late J. A. Smith & Co.
Highest Cash Prices paid for Raw Furs.

EUPEON.

EUPEON.
Is the most wonderful remedy for Rheumatism and Neuralgia. It never fails; and for headache, toothache, piles, felons, cuts, sprains, bruises, burns, etc., will afford instant relief, as thousands can testify. For sale by all Druggists.
H. A. HURLBUT & CO., 75 and 77 Randolph-st., Chicago General Wholesale Agents.

EUPEON.
This is to certify that on the 6th of November I was attacked with bleeding piles, from exposure, which proved a severe case. I tried several remedies, all to no effect, and I thought I would try "Eupeon." I must admit that I had no faith in it at the first, but I followed the directions strictly, and in four applications I was wholly relieved, and I cheerfully recommend it to any one suffering in like manner a trial of it, and they will surely be convinced of its efficacy.
ROBT. B. SHADDERS, No. 413 South State-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

PILES AND FISTULA positively cured. NO PAY, without PAIN, or the use of knife, ligature, or caustic. A cure guaranteed. Dr. J. R. C. PHILLIPS, 167 Madison-st., Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 274 and 276 East Madison-st.
AT AUCTION
THE SACRIFICE OF
FINE ARTS
Will continue this day, at
No. 108 East Madison-st.,
Commencing at 10 o'clock sharp.
WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers.

Machinery and Fixtures
Belonging to the Appleby Manufacturing Co.
Will be sold on the premises, Nos. 180 and 182 E. Monroe-st., on FRIDAY, Dec. 8, at 10:30 a. m., all the Machinery and Fixtures of said Company. The machinery consists of all kinds of Woodworking Machinery, and is of the most approved make, and in perfect order. Also one large Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, and all the steam fixtures contained in the building. Sale positive.
GEO. H. KENASTON, Receiver.
W. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
Our Regular Weekly Auction Sale,
Friday Morning, Dec. 8, at 9:30 o'clock.
Large and attractive sale
New Parlor and Chamber Sets,
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
A FULL LINE CARPETS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND.
Lounges, Sofas, Bedding, Blankets, General Household Goods, Teas, Cigars, Plated Ware, General Merchandise, Holiday Goods, &c., &c., &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 9:30 o'clock,
14 crates W. G. Crockery, in open lots.
Lot of Imported Fancy Goods and Toys.
The Entire Furniture from a First-Class Residence.
Also Book Cases, Parlor and Office Desks, Show Cases, Carpets, Oil Cloth, 30 doz. Coal Scuttles, Parlor and Cook Stoves.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By L. MOSES & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 25 East Washington-st.
Thursday, Dec. 7, at 9:30 a. m.
Regular sale of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, and Clothing.
Included in this sale a line of Dress Goods.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. Madison-st.
Regular Sale of Boots and Shoes at Auction,
THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 7, at 9:30 o'clock.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.